BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of he year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the ixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

State Library

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855.....NO. 4.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM W. LANE, M. D.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFERS his professional services to the people of Wilmington and the surrounding country.
July 13, 1855.—46-3m

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
A 219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, for the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞☞. Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $16.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t—1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. GRAVES, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees. H. A. BIZZELL,
July 27.—47-tf] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,.....$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,.....$10 00
Collegiate Department,.....$20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE
From Fayetteville via. Owensville, Clinton and Spring Vale to Warsaw, N. C.

Distance 49 Miles—Running Daily, except Saturdays.
SCHEDULE.
LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock, A. M., in time to connect with the cars going North or South.
Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M.; Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives passengers going North and South, or coming to Fayetteville from from North or South, no detention, and certain connection both ways. All passengers going North from Fayetteville, will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.
Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober drivers, fine stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.
N. FREDERICK, Contractor.
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't at Warsaw.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't at Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup'ts at Fayetteville.
Warsaw, N. C., Aug. 16th. 268-3m—46-3m.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT, on Old Boundary, between Princess and Chesnutt Streets, now occupied by Jno. Kyle, Esq.
Lot, 66 by 165 feet. Comfortable House, and all necessary out houses. For terms, apply to M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27th, 1855 302-1t—52-tf

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A TURPentine Still, (new,) capacity 30 bbls.; will run 20 bbls. of Yellow Dip twice a day, yielding about 6 bbls. of Spirits Turpentine and 25 bbls. Rosin per *diem*. The location is on the East side of Black River, at the site known as Beatty's Bridge. The facilities for purchasing the raw material are easy, and the distance from market short. I will also sell the lease for four years of the premises, on which is a good dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses. There are also, on said premises, a good Storehouse, Glue Shed and Spirit House.
To a man of reasonable capital, the inducement is great. My only object in selling is to return a mortgage secured to Thos. Cowan and Thos C. Mellhenny. By application to myself, at Beatty's Bridge, further particulars may be obtained. JNO. S. JAMES.
July 27, 1855.—47-tf

General Notices.

☞WANTED.☜
Rare Chance! Great Inducements!!
AGENTS WANTED
IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE UNITED STATES and Canadas, to sell one of the most important Books ever published in America, entitled HOWARD'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, containing nearly 1,000 large octavo pages and near 100 superior Illustrations. Retail price $4, on receipt of which a copy will be sent, post-paid. Catalogues containing a variety of other very attractive publications, sold only by agents, will be sent *free* on application to H. M. RULLSON, 32 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., or 115½ Maine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 21.—3-2m

NEW MUSIC.
JUST ISSUED, THE TWENTIETH THOUSAND OF the popular Ballad, "What is home without a Mother." This beautiful song is by ALICE HAWTHORNE, Author of
"Listen to the Mocking Bird." | "Our Good old Friends."
"Let us live with a hope." | "My Cottage Home."
"How sweet are the Roses." | "Song of the Farmer."
"I set my heart upon a Flower." | "Pet of the Cradle."
&c., &c., &c.
These Ballads are all of an easy and pleasing character, well calculated for the use of ordinary performers. Price 25 Cents each:—Also just published, "HAWTHORN LEAVES," being easy variations upon the above melodies, by the popular Composer, Chas. Grobe. Price 37½ Cents each. Copies sent by mail.
Address WINNER & SHUSTER,
Music Publishers, 110 North 8th Street, Philada.
Sept. 21st, 1855 3-2t

NEW STORE AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE.
To the residents of Long Creek and the adjacent country.
WE, the undersigned, having entered into co-partnership under the name and style of "BLUMENTHAL & BRO.," with the view of carrying on the DRY GOODS and READY-MADE CLOTHING BUSINESS, are now opening a large, elegant and well-selected stock of Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:
GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Frock and Dress Coats of every style and description.
Pantaloons " " " "
Vests " " " "
Ready-made Shirts, Stocks, Cravats, and every other article of Gentlemen's apparel. Also, a large, fashionable and elegant assortment of LADIES' FANCY and DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of Silks, DeLaines, Ginghams, Muslins, &c.; a well-selected assortment of every description of Calicoes, with any other article for Ladies' wear—all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices to suit customers.
We also have, and intend keeping, a large and well-selected stock of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of the best material and most approved make, together with a small assortment of Watches and other Jewelry, in good order. All persons are particularly invited to call and examine our stock and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere.
We have opened our store in this place with a view of making it our permanent home and place of business, and are determined to use every exertion to suit all such as may honor us with their presence. We are resolved to sell our goods at prices as low as any where in the country, "Quick sales and small profits," being our motto. Our Store occupies the building heretofore known as the "Temperance Hall." SAMUEL BLUMENTHAL,
JACOB BLUMENTHAL.
Long Creek Bridge, Sept. 14th.—[2-2m.

LOST,
ON FRIDAY NIGHT, the 31st of August, on the train from Wilmington to Flemington Depot, my Pocket-Book, a SMALL LEATHER WALLET POCKET BOOK, containing one hundred and twenty dollars in money, five twenty dollar bills, and two ten dollar bills; one note on Thos. Galloway, of Brunswick county, for three hundred and fifty dollars, with Thomas E. Pritchett security, made payable to the subscriber, on which is a credit of one hundred and eighty dollars, which was paid on it the 1st day of January 1855, the day that said note fell due. Also, a note on Miles Fox, for four hundred dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1856, made payable to the subscriber, and owned by him. Also, a note on Samuel King for one hundred and fifty dollars, made payable to Mrs. Simmons Isler, of Jones county, due 1st day of January, 1855, and endorsed by her to Freeman Hines, of the same county, the present owner of said note.
All persons are hereby forewarned of trading for said notes, and the makers of said notes are hereby commanded to delay payment without instructions from the proper owners. I will give THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD for said Pocket Book. CHARLES H. FOY,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C
September 3, 1855.—[3-2t*

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL, situated in the centre of the town of Charlotte—convenient to all the places of business—is still kept open for public accommodation. The proprietor has been engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the public a new edition of his former house, greatly enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two story VERANDAH, 100 feet in length by 12 feet in width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours of the day.
The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the DINING ROOM, where the inner man is renewed day by day.
Connected with this Hotel are stables affording room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with grain and provender, attended by faithful and obliging ostlers.
The proprietor feels confident that, with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found any where, perhaps a little more so.
☞Try the Charlotte Hotel. J. B. KERR.
Charlotte, N. C, Aug. 17, 1855.—[50-3m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Columbus County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1855.
Elizabeth Sasser, Caleb Green and wife Winifred, Henry Sasser, Calvin Sasser, Simon Sibbett and wife Epsy, Leonard Long and wife Mary, James Sasser and Ira Sasser
vs.
Mathew G. Sasser, administrator of Frederick Sasser, deceased, and Evan Sasser.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Evan Sasser, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for five weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, for the said Evan Sasser to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in November next, and plead, answer and demur, or the petition aforesaid will be taken pro confesson, and heard ex parte as to him. Done at office, the 2nd Monday in August, 1855.
N. L. WILLIAMSON, C. C. C.
Aug. 31st.—[52-5w. [Pr. adv. $5.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.
WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.
In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.
Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of August, A. D, 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]
I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31. 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

NOTICE.
ON SATURDAY, Aug. 11th, was stolen from the residence of the subscriber, a small TIN TRUNK, containing about Four dollars in silver, and the following notes, viz: One Note on John S. Davis for One Hundred and Fifty dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1856, and made payable to Isaac Stroud; and one Note on Wm. W. Grady, for Nine 92-100 dollars, due sometime in November, 1855, (day not recollected) and made payable to Wm. C. Turner; and two officer's receipts, (amounts and dates not recollected.)
The subscriber hereby forewarns any and all persons from trading for said notes; and will give a liberal reward for said Trunk and contents, and will give a better reward for the conviction of the perpetrators. JAMES R. TAYLOR.
Duplin County, Sept. 7, 1855.—[1-4w

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—24-tf

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of WM. H. LASPEYRE.
Feb. 17.—24-tf]

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept 1st, 52-tf

General Notices.

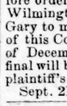
KINGSBURY FOR SALE.
COL. KING, the present occupant, being desirous to close up his business, we offer those valuable premises for sale.
Kingsbury is situated at the terminus of the Fayetteville & Raleigh Plank Road, eleven miles from the former place, and within three miles of King's Landing on Cape Fear River. These premises offer more business conveniences and comforts for living, perhaps, than any country seat in Cumberland. On them is a neat two-story family mansion, containing seven rooms—a fire-place in each, with front and rear piazza and portico. frame kitchen, sleeping apartments for servants, smoke-house and dairy, with a prime well of water, and all handsomely enclosed. Also, on the premises are nine other frame buildings, with brick chimneys to each, and rooms sufficient to accommodate from fifty to sixty negroes; a frame barn 50 by 60 feet, with stalls for 40 horses, and room to hold 50 tons of forage; Carriage-house, Store and Ware-house; Water Grist Mill, two Cooper and two Blacksmith Shops, Wheelwright Shop, Turpentine Sheds, &c.; all within convenient distance of the best Springs of Sandhill Water. All the buildings are new and have been erected within the last four or five years. To these valuable improvements we will add 1,500 acres of Pine Land, and we will take $3,500 for the whole, which is $1000 less than the cost of the improvement. We have also, on the premises, and now in operation, a Steam Saw and Grist Mill, and Turpentine Distilery, which can be bought cheap.
If the right sort of a purchaser presents himself and wishes a partner in his operations, we will furnish one with sufficient capital to conduct a profitable business.
To a Planter who has $14,000 to invest in real estate, and wants the best Plantation on Cape Fear River, with a healthy country seat with all conveniences for living at hand, these premises would be a very desirable attachment to the Ashe Plantation, containing seven hundred acres of the best Cape Fear bottoms, and now in market. These two Estates are connected by a good Ferry Landing, and are only three miles apart, and will be sold together or separate. For further particulars apply to T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., or the subscribers. J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Sept 14, 1855.—[2-6t

TRIO FOR SALE.
A good Chance for a good Investment.

THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF CLOSing a portion of his Turpentine operations, now offers for sale his place known as TRIO, consisting of the following property:
7,700 ACRES GOOD PINE LAND;
2 TURPENTINE STILLS AND FIXTURES;
1 HEAVY FOUR-HORSE WAGON AND HARNESS;
1 GOOD THREE-HORSE " " "
7 MULES, 1 HORSE, 1 BUGGY AND HARNESS;
TURPEFTINE AND COOPER'S TOOLS, &c., &c.
TRIO is situated on Black River, 26 miles above Georgetown, in Williamsburg District, S. C., in a fine Turpentine region, in a good situation as a place of residence and for carrying on the Distillery business. The land is mostly situated conveniently to the River, is heavily timbered with Pine, well adapted for Turpentine, a large portion of which yet remains unboxed. Altogether, the above is a splendid location for carrying on the Turpentine and Distillery business on a large scale. Persons wishing to engage in the business here have a rare chance of making a good investment, on reasonable terms, and would do well to give this an examination before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars and terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or by letter directed to Georgetown, S. C.
Trio, Sept. 21.—3-6t* EDWIN ELLIS.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscribers by note or account, are hereby requested to make payment before the middle of October, otherwise their claims will be placed in other hands for collection. By attention to this notice they will save themselves expense and spare us the necessity of a resort to legal measures.
SOUTHERLIN & BLACK.
Wilmington, Sept. 20, 1855.—[3-4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Onslow County.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, SEPT. TERM, 1855.
A. J. Murrell, Adm'r of Daniel Ambrose, dec'd,
vs. Alfred Geary.
Attachment Levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that Alfred Gary has left the State, or so conceals himself that the process of the law cannot be levied upon him. It is therefore ordered by said Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six week, notifying the said Alfred Gary to make his personal appearance before the next term of this Court, to be held at Jacksonville, on the 1st Monday of December next, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him and the land sold to satisfy plaintiff's debts. JASPER ETHRIDGE, Clerk.
Sept. 21st.—[3-6w [Adv. $5.]

A RARE CHANCE
For those wishing to buy a Farm and Residence.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WISHING TO CHANGE the plan of his business, offers for sale about ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, upon which there is a most desirable FARM and RESIDENCE, containing about two hundred acres of cleared land, under a good fence—situated on Porter Swamp, five miles east of Fair Bluff, and from immediately on the W. & M. Railroad, to two and a half miles from it.
The farm may be made, with a small quantity of ditching, of any required size, not exceeding 400 or 500 acres in a body. An early application is desired.
Fair Bluff, Sept. 14.—2-6t JNO. G. POWELL.

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has on the stocks, at Kelly's Cove, and offers for sale, a FLAT, measuring 100 feet in length and 17 feet broad; will draw three feet of water when loaded, and will carry from 300 to 400 barrels. Persons desirous of purchasing, can examine her as she lies much better than after being launched. The material and workmanship are of the best quality. JAS. ALLEN.
Sept. 21st.—[3-3t*

TO RENT,
THE BOARDING HOUSE at Topsail Academy will be rented for one or two years. Possession given the 1st of October. For further particulars enquire of N. N. Nixon, Wilmington; or to JOSEPH M. FOY,
Sept. 15, 1855.—[9-4t—3-2t Scott's Hill, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854—51-tf.

NOTICE.
HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTOR OF THE last Will and Testament of Matthew Munce, deceased, at September Term, 1855, of the County Court, for the County of New Hanover, I hereby give notice to all those having claims against said Estate to bring them forward, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Those owing said Estate are requested to come forward and make immediate payment.
Sept. 14.—2-3t* JAS. KERR, *Executor.*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HEREBY FOREWARN ALL Persons against hunting with gun or dogs, feeding or penning stock of any kind, without their permission, or in any other way tresspassing on any of their lands in New Hanover county. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.
JAS. L. CORBETT.
ROBT. J. FENNELL.
Sept. 14th, 1855 2-6t

FAIR WARNING IN TIME.
I NOW SAY TO MY CUSTOMERS THAT I AM obliged to you for your past favors, which I appreciate much. In consequence of the hard times and my debtors failing to pay me as punctual as they ought, I shall have to decline selling goods at over thirty days time, and that to punctual customers who intend to pay at the end of that time—except to my town patrons, who will have matters as they have been, as they are punctual when called upon.—This to go into effect the 1st of Oct., 1855.
Sept. 14th, GEO. H. KELLEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXecutor to the last will and testament of CATHARINE MILLS, dec'd, during the September Term of the County Court for the county of New Hanover, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them in the time prescribed by law, or this will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.
ROBERT H. TATE, Executor.
Sept. 14th—[2-4t.*

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—This body assembled at the Executive office, in this city on Thursday last—present, Messrs. Hawkins, Stowe, Trollinger, Kenan, Holmes, and Love. The vacancy in the Council, occasioned by the resignation of William Badham, Esq., of Chowan

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1855.

Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

We understand that the receipts of the above road, for the first six months of the present year, are as shown by the annexed table, which also gives the receipts for the corresponding months in 1854:

1854.

Months.	Through Passengers	Way Passengers	Freights.	Total Receipts.
January	$5,689,51	$25,608,51	$7,941,49	$39,259,51
February....	12,325,50	7,701,48	9 328,48	29,355,46
March.....	16,209,02	6,103,36	20,540,39	42,852.77
April.....	12 470,85	6,605 45	11,033,45	30,109,75
May.....	11,225,68	6,897,67	10,415,60	28,538,95
June.....	11,587,53	5,193,81	7,694,22	24,475.56
	$69,508,09	$57,510,28	$66,953,63	$194,572,00

1855.

Months.	Through Passengers	Way Passengers	Freights.	Total Receipts.
January	$11,879.76	$9,976.67	$11,634,74	$33,491,17
February	11,617,76	6,885,83	12,715,65	31,219,22
March.....	14,118,32	6,661,26	12,252,67	33,032.25
April.....	9,258,76	10,480,46	14,301,48	34,040,70
May.....	9,325,08	7,720,22	14,140,43	31,185,73
June.....	10,088,38	7,122,78	11,509,61	28,720,77
	$66,288 06	$48,847,22	$75,554,56	$191,689,84

It is proper to remark that the way travel for January and a part of February, 1854, includes the receipts from the steamboats to Charleston, which were running during the first and a portion of the second month. This extra amount appears to have been some $16 447 49. In regard to freights, it will also be remarked that the receipts from that source, in March, 1854, were $20,540 39, being fully ten thousand dollars over and above the average monthly receipts from that source in 1854. This, we understand, arises from the fact that in that $20,540 39 are included freights on R. R. iron for the N. C. R. R., the work of 8 or 10 months previous.

It will be seen that there is a steady and uniform increase in the local business of the Road, including freights and way travel. The exceptions of way travel in January, and freights in March, are accounted for as above. There is a slight falling off in through travel, but not greater than the average falling off in the general travel of the country. This has been a dull year with railroad routes generally.

The expenditures this year, such as the large passenger shed at Wilmington—new Steam Ferry boat, in connection with the Manchester road—new Bridge at Smith's creek, etc., have been unusually heavy. The sheds, etc., have long been wanted.

To our Friends in Charlotte.

Among those most instrumental in setting the ball in motion, which has since rolled out the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, were the people of Charlotte. Gentlemen from that place urged upon the people of Wilmington to take initiative, and Wilmington did take it. A grand convention was held at Charlotte, and much enthusiasm was displayed, in which the people of Charlotte participated. Wilmington in its corporate capacity has come forward to secure the charter—the counties and communities west of Charlotte have acted. What has Charlotte done? We have not heard that she has as yet moved. Why is this? We know the people of Charlotte and of Mecklenburg, generally. They are rich—they are public spirited. Is their present position worthy of them? Is it fulfilling the reasonable expectations of their co-workers, or those with whom they should be co-workers, along the line? We cannot think that it is—we feel certain that it is not. It is not worthy of one of the wealthiest and most intelligent communities in the State.

We cannot but think that the good people of Mecklenburg, and of her prosperous and growing county seat, will yet come forward nobly to the work. They have the means and the inducements. Come up, gentlemen, like men—*like yourselves*.

☞ The *Herald* of Friday rather exceeds itself. To use its own words, it out-Herods Herod. In commenting upon its effusions, drawn out by the Democratic meeting, held Tuesday evening of last County Court, we quoted its own language in which it referred to the persons composing that meeting as coming from the "classic retreats of Holly Shelter, and Upper Black River," and insinuated that in voting for the resolutions passed, they did not know what they were voting for. It thinks that the quotation of its own language was mean, and so forth. Now, we freely admit that the quotations were all that the *Herald* says, and so far we agree with it. But these quotations were *its own language*, for which we are not responsible. We are not inclined to quarrel about the value it places upon its own expressions. We gave it credit for candor at least, in its language and tone, but it seems that we were wrong. It repudiates this view of the case altogether. If it chooses to take this position, we have nothing to say farther than that it makes a charge against itself, which we have not done. We have at no time drawn any but the plain and unavoidable inferences from its language.

It comes rather strangely from the *Herald*, to talk about personal friendship when it is the fact that instead of commenting upon the resolutions of the meeting as such, it mainly attacked one of the committee reporting them, and the main stock in trade of that paper, has been for months a reference less to the merits of any controversy pending than to the birth-place of one of the Editors of this paper.—Does it not recollect threatening us with the eternal recollection of this thing and that thing which the members of the order would never forget, etc.?

FOR SALE.—The proprietors of the Goldsboro', N. C., New Era, for reasons altogether private in their nature, are desirous of disposing of their entire interest in the paper. The subscription list is good and the prospects of the paper fair. The materials are nearly new. Address T. K. Kennedy & Co., or the "Editor of the New Era," Goldsboro'.

This is, we think an excellent opportunity for a gentleman practically qualified to publish a good Agricultural Paper adapted to the demands of N. C., especially the Eastern portion. Few Editors of papers have sufficient practical experience in farming matters to make a paper reliable and valuable for farmers' everyday use. As for recipes and instructions of various kinds going the rounds of the papers they are really of little or no account, and are hardly worth noticing unless in cases where the Editor has some acquaintance with the matter and either endorses them or gives good authority.

Goldsboro' is the place for a good farmers' paper and the New Era offers the field to go on. We have not noticed it particularly for sometime, but it has always been a very capital paper.

GYNASIUM.—We are pleased to notice that Mr. Wm. H. Bauer, is fitting up a gynasium in this place, which, for the health of our citizens, especially the more sedentary portions, will, we trust, be liberally supported. If a certain portion of the day were to be exclusively devoted to ladies and they would avail themselves of it the advantages would be incalculable. The development of the physical system especially in youth is a matter which cannot be too highly esthnated.

We shall recur to this matter more fully. To-day we are pressed for time and room.

☞ The Cars on the Central Railroad now run as far as Graham Depot, half-way between Hillsboro' and Greensboro'.

Another Religious Exclusion.—Breaking out in a Fresh Place.

How or why it is we do not exactly know, neither do we care to discuss or examine into the reasons, why nearly every Universal minister or preacher in the Northern States is a Know Nothing. Such however is the fact; indeed one of that denomination from New England, is known to have been the chaplain of the National Council at Philadelphia. During the "Native American" Excitement in Philadelphia in 1843-4, which eventuated in the terrible riots of the latter year, it was within our own personal knowledge that every preacher of that denomination in that city was more or less actively engaged in the movement, two of them Messrs. John H. Gihon and John Perry figuring quite prominently as orators, the latter of whom received an office at the hands of the party, which was the same in all essential particulars with the Know Nothing order of the present day.

Recent movements in Georgia have placed the members of that denomination in a peculiar position, especially those who have gone into the order and taken the usual oaths to support the candidate of the Councils, as it is said five-sixths of the Universalists of Georgia have done.

In a trial for murder, which came off some years since before Judge Garnett Andrews of Georgia, the Judge decided against the admissibility of the testimony of members of that religious denomination, upon the ground of their non-belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, and this summer this same Judge Andrews became the candidate of the Councils for the office of Governor of that State. Thus it came about that those universalists who had gone into a combined movement to mark and proscribe others, found themselves in the position of men sworn to support a candidate who had already marked and proscribed themselves, for we take it that refusing a man's testimony upon oath comes to all that.

We find the last number of the Universalist Herald, the organ of the Universalist in Alabama and Georgia, taken up, to a considerable extent by this controversy. The Editor, Rev. John C. Burruss, formerly of N. Carolina, we believe, is severe upon the Judge whose ruling is evidently opposed to the general understanding of the law in this country, as well as to the principles laid down in the great English leading case of Omichund V. Barker, in which was involved the admissibility of the evidence of witnesses professing the Gentoo Religion. The witnesses were admitted and the principle laid down as follows:

9 As to the *degree* of religious faith required, it is now settled, that when a witness believes in a God who will reward and punish even in this world, he is competent.

Such has been the general, and indeed we believe the Universal ruling in the courts of this country, until Judge Andrews' time.

The whole affair exhibits a strange instance of the complications and inconsistencies in which men will inevitably find themselves involved, when once they begin connecting law or politics with religious belief. The thing once allowed at all no one can tell where it will stop, or whether the most active abettors of the movement may not find themselves occupying the position of its nexts victims.

From a review of this matter over the signature of Marcus A. Bell, of Atlanta, Ga., published in the Herald, we make the following extracts:

In conclusion, allow me to say that toward the individuals belonging to the American Party I have no ill will, for their motives may be good, but surely not in accordance with the spirit and objects of our government. I once belonged to this new party myself—was *overpersuaded* to join by a high minded, good and true man,—and I remained in that Order for several weeks, though expressed positively to him my dissatisfaction with certain features and proscriptions which he construed a 'little differently,' and expressed the hope that the national council would relieve us from these obnoxious features. I tremblingly hoped that it would, for I felt that I had committed the error of my life! but it failed to bring the relief; and the secret nomination of Garnett Andrews, a religious proscriber, only bro't horror upon the sad picture! I resolved to be a freeman! And the friend who overpersuaded me to join has also withdrawn. Had I graphic powers of description I might tell you what it is to be imperceptibly ensnared, to be enthralled, to be bound, and the free spirit longing to be free, noble and generous, chilled and discomfitted! I need not tell you that to be confined in the dark dungeon's depths, and bound hand and foot, to move only at the command of the jailor, is grievous to the spirit. I propounded this question to the friend who now like myself breathes the free air of liberty: Would Washington have used a sign or a password to tell that he was an American?

* * * * * * *

This new party, fellow citizens, is A POSITIVE PROTESTANT POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. Such an organization is emphatically an UNCONSTITUTIONAL PARTY in fact, and therefore can not but tend to direful consequences. So long as this party shall maintain an IDENTITY, so long will your wives, your children, your fathers and your mothers be endangered and annoyed by riots, dissensions and broils—these are the fruits of religious intolerance. There is no just cause for the existence of such a party. Let every man worship God unmolested, under his own vine and fig tree, not made afraid by religious intolerance and proscription. Why should we wish to usurp the rights of other men's consciences? And is it not wrong an unkind to manifest a spirit of bitter hostility to our brothers from distant lands seeking a home from oppression? Is it charitable?—Ought not this unbrotherly agitation to cease among mankind? Let every religion defend itself by its own inherent virtues. If the aggression succeed, who next will be victim? And who next? Already it is charged that the Methodists are anti-republican. Because you cannot outnumber them in the moral vineyard, will you assail them by the sword? speak not for any sect—the humble tribute is given to the cause of Humanity.

'For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right:
In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is CHARITY.
"How vainly seek
'The selfish for that happiness denied
To aught but VIRTUE! Blind and hardened, they
Who hope for peace amid the storms of care,
Who covet power they *know not* how to use,
And sight for pleasures they refuse to give."

The Wilmington *Herald* of Thursday, is exercised on the subject of the Mormons, and asks question thereupon. So far as the religious *belief* of the Mormons is concerned we have nothing to do with that, but should the Mormons incorporate any establishment of a particular religion into their Constitution, we are clearly of opinion that it would be in direct conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

About Mormonism and polygamy generally speaking we are not posted up. We leave that to K. Rayner the great Apostle of the K. N's in this State who prefers it to Catholicism. But whatever may be said about Mormonism, cannot affect the peculiar tenets of the K. N. creed with regard to the exclusion of a particular religious denomination which existed at the time of the formation of the Constitution, and whose existence must have been known to the framers of that instrument when they adopted the first and most emphatic Amendment thereto.

We think it decidedly unconstitutional for Brigham Young to have five dozen wives, when there are so many poor devils who cannot get even one.—Without wishing to be personal it nevertheless strikes us, that it was this which started the *Herald* on the Mormon track.—*Daily Journal 24th inst.*

Unfortunately we can find no good news from Norfolk and Portsmouth. The temporary abatement rather over a week since, seems to have been merely a lull. The tempest has again burst forth with all its violence. There is no improvement in either city.

The Fall Trade.

We notice that our merchants are fast receiving their Fall stocks of goods, and a short walk along our business thoroughfares is sufficient to convince us of the fact that the stock is a full one—the taste and discrimination of the Dry Goods men is sufficient guarantee for its skillful selection. Shopping will soon be quite a luxury, but, like other luxuries, rather expensive.

Owing to the state of things in Norfolk and Ports mouth, which effectually cuts off shipments through that channel, an unusually large amount of goods is being forwarded, and will continue to be forwarded, through Wilmington, for the interior of our State.

☞ There appears to be some probability of a fight in Congress, the coming session, over Kansas, apart from any efforts which may be made to repeal the law organizing the territory. The Free State men deny the authority of the acts of the recent legislature, which they denounce as spurious. They call upon the citizens to meet together and hold an election on the second Tuesday of October, to choose a delegate to Congress. The Legislature had already appointed a different day and Governor Shannon having recognized the legality and authority of the Legislature will, of course, give his seal to the credentials of the person who may be elected at the time, and in the manner fixed by the law. If the Free-Soilers, on their day, elect a different person, and he contests the seal, there will be much spouting on the part of the Free-Soilers in Congress, and a pretty thorough overhauling of election matters in Kansas, including the acts of Eastern "Emigrant Aid" Societies, and Missouri "Invasionists." Whatever else may come of it, certain we are that there will, in the first place, be a vast escape of *gas*.

THE LIFE OF THE RIGHT HONORABLE JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland; by his son, William Henry Curran, with additions and notes by R. Shelton Mackenzie, D. C. L. Redfield, 34 Beekman Street, New York, 1855.

The life of the great orator is in itself deeply interesting, and is rendered still more so from the character of the times in which he flourished, and the causes which he advocated. There is about the biography all the sterner traits of history, with all the wild excitement of romance. During the greater part of his brilliant life at the bar, Curran was employed in the defence of persons arraigned for offences against the British government, or crimes against society, arising out of a sort of wild justice. In it there were incidents and situations which, unfortunately for Ireland, she alone could have furnished. His son, we presume, had opportunities and facilities for the execution of his task which others could not have had; and, we know from experience, that Dr. Mackenzie is eminently qualified for supplying those omissions rendered necessary by filial reverence or delicacy. The book is handsomely printed, and adorned with a portrait of Curran, which presents as genuine a specimen of the Celtic type of face, in its homeliest development, as any that ever was pressed lovingly against a hod. The ragged hair half hiding the forehead, the odd mouth, and broad flat nose, have as little of dandyism or aristocratic favor as one could well imagine.

For sale by Mr. Whitaker, at the book store.

Also, from Mr. Whitaker we have a little volume marked "Little Nell," from the curiosity shop of Charles Dickens. The beautiful character of Little Nell is familiar to all the readers of Dickens. It is the sweetest, purest and most melancholy creation of its gifted author.

Also, from Whitaker, "Scenes in the practice of a New York Surgeon." DeWitt & Davenport, New York, 1855. We make no comment on this book, nor upon any issued by houses which, like DeWitt & Davenport, insult the press by enclosing in their copies, printed puffs for their adoption. Their publications cannot be worth much if they stand in need of a resort to such trickery.

THE FEVER CITIES.—We find nothing favorable in the reports from Norfolk and Portsmouth, but rather the reverse. The deaths continue with slight diminutions, and, strangely enough, the number of new cases appear to be nearly as great as ever, though where they come from is more than we can understand; for if the population be really as small as has been reported, it would seem that every white person must have been attacked, and either died or recovered long ago. There has, no doubt, been many relapses among the convalescent, from premature exposure, or over-exertion in attending to the sick. We notice that Mr. Reid, the late opponent of Hunter Woodis for the Mayoralty of Norfolk, died on Friday. All rivalries and divisions, as well as most friendships, are swallowed up in the grave. While among the noble spirits present, there the best and highest qualities of human nature have been developed and displayed, among others of a different stamp the very reverse has been the case. A lady correspondent of the Petersburg Express says, that in the present state of disorganization, when all societies have been disbanded, and every thing out of joint in every department, there have arisen a set of lawless ruffians, who prowl about working all the evil their vile propensities can suggest.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—The Senior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, in a recent letter to his paper from Saratoga or the Falls, spoke of Senator Douglas being there, and not making a very favourable impression. That may have been the fact. Senator Douglas is much more apt to make an impression upon the minds and hearts of the working and thinking millions of the land, than upon the *effete* namby-pamby fashionables at Saratoga, who, generally speaking, have neither minds nor hearts to be impressed. Senator Douglas is now combatting on the stump in Illinois, the spirit of fanaticism that is sweeping over the North, as he did some years since in his great speech at Chicago, a speech which preduced an effect on the North-west almost without a parallel.—Senator Douglas too has spoken in Missouri as well as in Illinois—told the same story to the slave holders of Missouri as to the non-slaveholders of Illinois and *vice versa*. Such a man can make impressions worth the applause of a thousand watering place coteries.

FREE LIQUOR DRINKING.—Since the recent election in Maine, the Prohibitory Liquor Law is no longer enforced there. Neal Dow, the father of the Law, now Mayor of Portland, says that "the people voted for rum, and now they may have it." He has withdrawn from the wharf the policemen stationed there to search for liquor on the arrival of the Boston steamers.

Senator Douglas spoke at St. Louis on Friday last, before a large meeting. He denounced the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Law; discussed the Nebraska bill, and said that Congress had no right to interfere in the local laws of States or Territories. The Know Nothings were bitterly denounced.

ROBESON COUNTY FAIR.—There will be an Agricultural Fair held at Antioch, Robeson county, on the 22nd of November, 1855.

There will be premiums for Stock, Farm, Produce, Agricultural Implements, and home-made and cured articles. Push the ear along. Agricultural improvement is what is wanted. The farmer is the great dependence of the State—of all the Southern States.

☞ A somewhat novel state of things now exists in Columbia, South Carolina, arising out of the course of the Mayor and Council of that city towards a portion of the press. It seems that the authorities of that city are all of the K. N. persuasion, and have an "organ" of the same stripe, in which the proceedings of the board are published. The *Carolinian*, a Democratic paper, claims the right to report these proceedings as matters of public interest, of course without compensation. The authorities, although they admit the right of Dr. Gibbes, the editor of the *Carolinian*, to be present as a corporator, deny him the right to report their proceedings, on the ground that their "organ has an exclusive right to publish such matters. This is against all common sense, common usage and common law. In order to test the matter, shortly after the passage of the resolutions of the Council, denying Dr. Gibbes the right he claimed, that gentleman gave notice that he intended to attend the next meeting, and on Monday, the 17th inst., did so, attended by several friends, when the following proceedings took place:

The minutes were read; when the Mayor addressed Dr. Gibbes:

Mayor—"Dr. Gibbes, did you hear of a resolution, passed at a meeting of the Council, not to admit you as a reporter of the proceedings of the Council?"

Dr. G. answered: "I heard of such a resolution."

Mayor—"Then do you come here as a reporter?"

Dr. G.—I come here as a corporator?"

Mayor—"Answer, do you come here to report the proceedings?"

Dr. G.—"I come here as a citizen, and as a corporator I claim the right to attend your public meetings without let, hindrance or question."

Mayor—"Then you refuse to answer the question?"

Dr. G.—"You may consider it so. I recognize the right of no man to ask me such a question."

Mayor—"Mr. Rurdell, (marshal,) put Dr. Gibbes out of the room, using just as much force as it will require, and no more."

Dr. Gibbes refusing to go, the marshal pushed Dr. Gibbes across and out of the room. Dr. G. then turned at the door and protested against the act.

We attended the meeting, says the *Carolinian*, with a view to the preliminary measures for submitting the case to a court at law—hence we bore the indignity of being thrust out by violence from a public assembly as a matter of business, though the spirit did rebel at the idea of the high-handed inquisitorial outrage by the order of our own municipal agent.

Dr. Gibbes has addressed a circular to the Mayors of several of the principal cities of the Union, and received from them replies showing the rules, customs and courtesy of their municipal boards. In no instance is there any shadow of claim set up to the arrogant assumption of the authority, by any such body, to exclude from their meetings any citizen on any pretence whatever.

Verily, the "brethern" in Columbia are on their high horse. They exhibit all that ridiculous pride that goes before a fall. They are making fools of themselves, if, indeed, nature has not forestalled them there.

☞ After our return from a short business trip to Wadesboro', in the course of which we passed along a considerable portion of the line between this place and Charlotte, we mentioned the fact that the idea was held out to a considerable extent of country, that Cheraw, or more properly speaking, Charleston, would build them a road for nothing, if N. C. would only grant the Charter. This idea was held out to every man from Richmond, Anson, &c., visiting Cheraw, mainly with a view of preventing subscriptions to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Road.

We see that the first public movement, in this direction has been taken in this State, as will be seen by the following proceedings of a meeting held at Carbonton, on Deep River, which we find in the Fayetteville *Argus*, of Saturday last:—

CARBONTON, Sept. 5, 1855.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of Deep River, in the region of the coal-fields, on motion of Wm. C. Campbell, the meeting was called to order—Dr. Wm. Hays was unanimously elected Chairman, and Wm. Rhodes appointed Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

That WHEREAS, The Company of the Railroad from Charleston in South Carolina to Cheraw, known as the North East Road, propose to construct a Railroad from Cheraw to the coal fields on Deep River—upon the mere terms of obtaining the right of way, from the North Carolina line to the coal fields.

Resolved, That we approve said proposition, and will use our exertions to aid in the acquisition of the right of way, through such lands as may be indicated by a survey of the best practicable line.

Resolved, That we will appoint delegates to a convention to be held in Rockingham, Richmond county, to consider of the further means of attaining the end contemplated in said proposition.

On motion, the Chairman appointed 25 delegates to attend said Convention, viz:

Wm. C. Campbell, Peter G. Evans, Wm. Rhodes, D. C. Campbell, Dr. C. Chalmers, Murdock McRae, A. W. Jones, R. A. Stewart, Dr. J. Chalmers, R. H. Davis, Wm. D. Harrington, Dr. Alex. McDonald, C. Tyson, Dr. Wm. Wilcox, Eli A. Craven, John McIntosh, Dr. G. C. Newby, John A. McDonald, William Farrar, W. D. Tyson, Harrison Tyson. On motion, the Chairman was added to the number.

On motion of the Chairman, Geo. Foster, Joseph C. Hooker, Giles Foster, Brooks Harris, and Lawrence J. Haughton were added to the number.

On motion, the Fayetteville and Cheraw papers are respectfully requested to publish these resolutions.

The meeting adjourned.

WM HAYS, Chairman.

Wm. Rhodes, Sec'ry.

☞ Every other day or so the famous Henry Abbott is brought before the Mayor of Richmond, and remanded to prison with another charge added to the long series of indictments against him. On the 25th he was brought up on the charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, and a purse containing four dollars, from Mr Cavanagh. A purse found among Abbott's effects in Wilmington, was identified by Mr. Cavanagh. The watch has not been found. It is thought that there are already enough indictments pending against Abbott to recommend him to a life situation in the penitentiary.

☞ We notice that the *Herald* of a day or two ago had an article full of flat denials and big talk. As in every step of the matter referred to (its reference to the recent Democratic meeting) we took care to quote its own language, and to *prove* every position we assumed, we presume that its denials may fairly go for what they are worth. After we have given *proof*, it is useless to notice bold and barefaced assertions to the contrary; and this is, as usual, the *Herald's* stock in trade. We deal in no such stuff.

MUSIC.—We received this morning through the mail several sheets of music, published by Winner & Shuster, No. 110 N. Eighth street, Philadelphia. The pieces are "What is Home without a Mother?" By Alice Hawthorne—arranged for the Guitar; "Our Good Old Friends," by the same—Piano and Guitar; "Let us Live with a Hope," Ballad; "Let us Listen to the Mocking-Bird"—melody by Richard Millburn, written and arranged by Alice Hawthorne. The words of all these Songs are pleasing, and the melodies simple and taking. Without intrinsic power, either in the words or the music, to secure any permanent position, there is yet sufficient polish and sweetness to contribute to the enjoyment of the passing hour. "Alice Hawthorne" we take to be Mrs. Alice B. Neal, widow of Joseph C. Neal, author of Charcoal Sketches, etc., a lady of considerable talents. We don't understand the mania which our lady writers of have for fancy names of the vegetable kind.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Among the improvements of our town, actual or prospective, there are two which have particularly attracted our attention, because we pass by the location every day. We allude to the new Town Hall and Theatre, to be built on the lot on which stands the present rather hard looking temple of the drama. This building when put up, finished, enclosed, and the grounds around put in order, will be a very decided improvement; a counterpoise, or offset to the jail, so far as property holders are concerned.

Just above, on the lot and in the building formerly owned by the Odd Fellows' Lodge, but now the property of L. Meginney, Esq., we have heard the sounds of labor—of carpenters and plasterers and painters, and all sorts of people, for some considerable time passed, and on stepping in yesterday, we witnessed the result of their labors in one of the most thoroughly renovated, best arranged and most convenient educational buildings to be found in the country. The large, well ventilated rooms have been re-plastered, re-painted—re-everythinged, we would say, if we might be allowed to coin a word. As a teacher, Mr. Meginney is too well known to require any recommendation from us, and, indeed, we do not pretend to be judges of such things, while he has the experience of years in his profession, with the advantage of finished scholarship.

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We find in the last Newberne *News* a report of the Chief Engineer of this Road, giving the estimated cost to Shepherd's Point, and also to Gallant's Point. To Shepherd's Point the distance from Goldsboro' is set down at 93 68-100 miles, the cost is estimated at $1,616,233; from Goldsboro' to Gallant's Point 95 68-100 miles, estimated cost $1,700,844, being $84,611 in favor of the Shepherd's Point terminus. The distance from the terminus of the main line to Shepherd's Point, to Carolina City, is about a mile, and the estimated cost $22,463 80, which would make the real difference, in favor of Carolina City, about sixty thousand dollars.

New Post Offices.

The following new post offices have have been established in this State, and the following-named gentlemen appointed Postmasters by the Postmaster General:

Stones Bay, Onslow County; Jarrott Gornto, Postmaster.

Elm Grove, Rockingham County; Richard H. Scales, Postmaster.

Fire Works and Public Meetings.

They must have had a "high old time," at the grand Democratic Mass Meeting, at Philadelphia, on the 17th inst. They had, in the first instance, an immense crowd, not to be counted but measured by acres. They had banners, transparencies, good speakers and good letters, and much enthusiasm; all of this was good. But they had a platform committee which proved itself *not* good. Some say that the committee was slighly over the seas—perhaps half-seas over, and they treated everybody, especially the reporters, badly. They had also fire-works, and what *they* did is thus described by a reporter:

Immediately after the close of Mr. Nicholson's speech, the Sun of Liberty (*a huge firework*) became outrageous, and placed us under the disagreeable necessity of making a very brief summary of the speech. A portion of the Ninth Ward delegation, over zealous in handing up their banners upon the stand, which was already fluttering with them in every corner, managed to thrust one of them over a few of the innumerable lighted transparencies that were posted around the platform.

There was but one flash, the fire leaped at a bound along the flag, which, as though it had been used as a kindler, became in one instant entangled with the Sun of Liberty—a firework ten feet in diameter, with proportionate circumference, and studded with rocket heads that could not have contained much less than a pound of fulminant powder each one. Whiz! Bang! Whir! che—flummux! Away went the Sun of Liberty!—away went Mr. Nicholson! It was the charge on the Redan! the capture of our reportorial Mamelon! our Malekoff! Imagine that star, reader, whirling round like a fiend, just two feet above your head and raking you from stem to heel, just three hundred and seventy-five times per second, with as many coal scuttles full of cinders and sparks, that burnt like fury—not to speak of the smoke, which beat that of the Chemical Works in volume, and was as acrid as lime and as pungent as hartshorn. Oh, let me out! let me in! Why, sir, on our veracity, we have stood on the edge of the Vesuvian crater, and never saw anything there that began to be like this! Down came all the transparencies—all the banners—all the candles—and all the masses who had banked up the benches and balustrades, and blocked up the avenues—down they came, and danced, leaped and plunged—anerithmon—as though they were a livelely set of fried flounders on a spree. Everybody wanted up—we don't know where to; everybody wanted down—ditto; everybody wanted in; everybody wanted out of the muss; everybody wanted under—the table. We had no hat on—our hat was full of sparks—what should we do with our head? Our wig was one-half blaze and the other half a frizzle—we didn't like it; we didn't like the heat, nor the noise, nor the smell, we had three small pepites of fusees in our left ear, a good ounce of brown powder in our right eye, and a half-grown rocket worrying our coat-tail. So, upon the whole, we didn't like any of it. But what to do? Abandon the batteries? Never! Then, how could we, denned in a corner—evidently the aim of a concentrated fire that cut off our retreat—a bank of crisp individuals going through the calisthenics behind, around, above and under us—couldn't get to the balustrade—balustrade ten feet from the ground, and the huge thirty thousand roaring below. The struggle was fearful—band playing martial airs—

"Wave, Munich all thy banners wave,
Who rush to glory or the grave," &c.

Bridge of Lodi, Marengo, Chapultepec, Balaklava—furious red noses and singeing hair—transparency with "all men free and equal," bonneting a corpulent gentleman, who desperately struggles to be be rid of his blazing head-dress—awful and demoniac contest—neither freedom, equality nor fresh (h) air to be had—what shall we do? While deliberating, we felt ourselves moved, and all things passed away—those which had been were not any more. We were one of the thirty thousand, and, though singed, yet saved? Reader we had been sweetly pushed over the balustrade and propelled to "the depths below." To whoever did that good deed, we say mildly with our hand on our heart, "Thank you."

When we came to, we found in our possession what was once a dashing white hat, now, alas! piebald as to complexion, and a crumbled sheet or two of brown copy, with browner holes through it, in shape and texture something between sponge cake and crisp waffles. We looked, and the Sun of Liberty was giving one last malicious whiz of triumph, with several queer looking Samsonian gentlemen, whom we hadn't seen before, howling harmoniously from the "coignes of vantage" under the platform.

If Mr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, will take the responsibility the next time of keeping the whole pyrotechnic planetary system at a respectful distance from the speaker's stand he will oblige the Press. By such an arrangement as that of Monday night, we poor fellows, too close to such a sun, are per force driven into the role of the comet; not even omitting the characteristic of that heavenly body—a blazing tail! But then comets have not top-knots or whiskers!

After all, nobody was badly hurt, though many were somewhat bruised. We should have regarded the whole affair as a summary and fiery judgment upon those rash individuals who had dared to meddle with the reporters, only that we suffered among the worst.

However, the Sun of Liberty was at last coaxed to keep quiet, and in about twenty minutes the meeting resumed its former appearance, but the reporter's table and chair were gone, and we found it absolutely impossible to get again upon the stand, which was much too small for any such purpose as that for which it had been designed. Hence, we were obliged like the other representatives of the Press, to take our notes below as we best might, on our dilapidated hats, on other men's shoulder, or in any way practicable.

☞ We notice among the advices by the Baltic the news of the death of the somewhat notorious Feargus O'Connor. He was most widely known as the leader of the Chartist movement in England, which almost swelled into a revolution in 1848, but was repressed without military aid. The Chartists were so called from what they called their chart of liberties, to which they required Parliament to accede. This chart went for establishing universal suffrage, abolishing the House of Lords, and, in fact, totally revolutionizing the fabric of things in Great Britain, both socially and politically. The signers to the petition in its favor were mainly the factory operatives in the large towns. The movement had many good points and some bad ones; but the main difficulty was that it was totally impracticable, and that the men at the head of it were without prudence or character. Mr. O'Connor visited this country not very long ago and was sent home evidently insane. In 1853 he was declared to be insane by a legal tribunal. He was the descendant of an old Milesian family of high standing.

TROUBLE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A fusion convention composed of Know-Nothings, Know-Somethings, Republicans, and the isms generally, was held last week in Massachusetts, and Julius Rockwell, Republican, nominated for Governor. The K. N.'s are displeased at the rejection of their man Gardner, and propose bolting and holding a straight-out K. N. convention.

NEWBERNE.—The citizens of Newberne have subscribed seven hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the money has been forwarded by John D. Flanner, Esq., Intendant.

☞ A cotemporary asks whether when a man becomes the *lion* of a party, he necessarily makes a *beast* of himself?

☞ Deaths in Norfolk on Friday 53. In Portsmouth 26.

From the Washington Union, Sept. 21.

The Retired Naval List.

We have been permitted, upon application at the Navy Department, to make public the following papers, which constitutes a part of the record, not yet published, upon the interesting subject of the action of the Naval Board, recently convened under the provisions of the late law of Congress. The general orders in execution of the "finding" of the Board, as set forth in their report, as approved by the President of the United States, will soon be issued;

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 5, 1855.

Sir: By the provisions of the "act to promote the efficiency of the navy," approved February 28, 1855, it became the duty of the Board of Naval Officers, assembled in pursuance thereof, to report to the Secretary of the Navy the result of their proceedings.

The order notifying them of their appointment was issued June 5, 1855. They assembled on the 20th of June, and concluded their labors on the 26th of July last. Their report to the Secretary, in accordance with the requirements of the law and the regulations prescribed, having been made, is herewith submitted to you for your approval or disapproval.

You have, however, informed me that you desire my views on this important and delicate subject, and I shall, therefore, present them as briefly as possible, with much deference, yet with frankness.

You will, no doubt, recollect that in my two Annual Reports I urged the importance of some measure of reform by which inefficient officers could be relieved and the efficient be promoted; and suggested the interposition of a board of naval officers, with a view to reaching more surely a correct and just result.

The great end sought to be attained by Congress was, "to promote the efficiency of the navy" by removing from "the active service list" all officers found incompetent to do their whole duty efficiently and promptly, both ashore and afloat, and by *dropping* entirely from the rolls such as are to blame themselves for their incompetency. Some *mode*, then, was to be adopted, and some *persons* selected to "examine" and make a "*finding*" of not only the incompetent, but also of those who had become so from causes for which they were to "blame." The law on this point speaks plainly and distinctly. It does not impose this task upon, or intrust this delicate duty to, the Secretary of the Navy, or even the President. It does, however, provide that the *persons* who are to perform this work shall be fifteen "naval officers," to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, ordered by the President.

After thus selecting the *persons* who are to execute this work, it then provides *how* it is to be done. This board of fifteen naval officers "*shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades* specified." After this "careful examination," what does the law next require? Its terms are again plain. They shall "report to the Secretary of the Navy"—not an argument to sustain their conclusions—not the facts, the evidence nor the copies of records by which they formed their judgment, but simply "*the names and rank* of all officers of the said grades who in the judgment of said board shall be incapable," &c., &c., and recommend those "to be stricken altogether from the rolls" whenever *said board* shall *believe* their incompetency has arisen from causes implying sufficient blame.

It may not be uninteresting to call your attention to the fact that this mode of proceeding is by no means novel, and on occasions when Congress directed the reduction of the army, by which many officers were necessarily dropped from the service, the delicate task was performed in a somewhat similar manner by the President's appointing a board, who, after examination, reported the *names* of such as in their opinion should be retained, without assigning any reasons or facts which caused them to prefer some and exclude others. I have before me the report of the board on the reduction of the army under the act of 1815. They report names, and give merely the result of their examination, without facts or reasons, and their report was adopted by the President.

This finding—"this judgment" of the board—is not, however, permitted to go into execution without the sanction of the President, who is very wisely authorized to disapprove of their action; by which means a safeguard is provided to protect the public service from any flagrant abuse of power.

At your suggestion, I have examined carefully their report.

The peculiar fitness of the officers selected for this delicate and arduous duty has been conceded with remarkable unanimity by both officers and citizens. They were in session many weeks; they applied for, and had possession of the records of the department; there were among them men of age and experience, whose achievements form a part of the history of the country, and young men of pride, intelligence, observation, and exalted character.

And while I should be uncandid were I to say that I should have formed the same judgment and the same classification in regard to each individual precisely as they have done, without a single variation; yet, so clear is my conviction, from my own official knowledge of the correctness of their opinion in a large number of the cases, and such is my deference to the judgment of the board, and their superior knowledge of what renders an officer inefficient, and what constitutes real efficiency, that I cannot withhold from their report my approval, nor advise you to do so, unless your better judgment shall make suggestions which may have escaped me. I have reflected much, sir, on this important proceeding, under a proper appreciation of the trying task devolved on the board, and with feelings far from indifference of insensibility to the inconvenience and pain to which many may be subjected.

I transmit herewith a copy of the regulations prescribed by the department for the Board under the law.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. J. C. DOBBIN.

o the President.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, September 12.

SIR:—Having carefully examined and deliberately considered the report of the Board of Officers convened under the "act to promote the efficiency of the Navy," approved February 28, 1855, and also your communication of the 5th inst., I hereby express my approval of the "finding" of the Board as set forth in their report. Proper orders will accordingly be issued in accordance with the provisions of the law.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.

From the New Orleans Delta, Sept. 16.

Later from the Rio Grande---A Bloody Battle Fought--The Government Troops Defeated.

The steamship Nautilus arrived yesterday from Brazos, and among her passengers is the renowned Gen. Woll, late Governor of Tamaulipas, who, for a long time, has made himself so odious by his cruelties in and about Matamoras.

We have received the Brownsville Flag of the 1st inst. The number of that date gives the pronunciamento of Vidauri, and the correspondence between him and Gen. Gutian, of San Luis Potosi.

It seems that Vidauri has declared his, Gutian's plan, null and void, and requests him to lay down his arms and turn over all public moneys to the proper authorities, and that he will send a detachment of his troops to attend to affairs, as he wishes to have unity of action among the different States, otherwise he will give him no aid.

The following item comes on a slip from the Flag office, and is dated the 4th inst.:

The latest news we have of the revolution on the frontier, is that on the 30th ult. a battle was fought between the Federals, commanded by Guadalupe Garcia and Miguel Tijerina, and a detachment composed of one hundred and forty Government troops, under the command of Pedro Quintero, who was mortally wounded, and has since died. His command was surrounded when they surrendered, having lost some thirty or forty in killed and wounded; the Federals had ten killed and seven wounded. The action took place in the vicinity of Reynosa. Among the prisoners taken were several officers, who formerly belonged to the Federals, but had deserted from them after they came in possession of the necessary information which Woll was anxious to possess. They were immediately tried as spies and ordered to be shot.

The Galveston News has the following:

Gen. Woll came passenger on the Nautilus, having quietly evacuated his stronghold, Matamoras. He did not bring Dona Lucinda with him, as the Brownsville Flag advised.

We presume some of the leading men of Matamoras would pronounce immediately after Woll's departure.

Capt. Duncan, who is a passenger by the Nautilus, informs us that Zacatecas had adopted Vidauri's plan, and that an officer whom he dispatched to Gen. Gatian, had received the acquiescence of that General, and the arms and public moneys had been duly turned over.

Vidauri's plan differs from that of Alvarez, in proposing a liberal tariff, and in placing the affairs of government in the hands of civilians.

It was stated that Vidauri had sent a message to Woll, informing him that, as it was useless to prolong the contest after Santa Anna's flight, the revolutionists would show no mercy to those of Woll's attachments who might afterwards fall into their hands.

We learn that in the engagements referred to above, one hundred men were reported to have been shot by the Federalists. They were a part of Woll's forces, and had been sent by him to levy contributions on a little town not far frum Reynosa.

Three of the Mexican States, viz: Zacatecas, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon, have pronounced for Vidauri's plan. Tamaulipas will follow, and then it remains to be seen whether he or Alvarez will take the lead in national affairs.

In speaking of the revolution and the present state of the country, the Brownsville Flag says:

Rumor has it that Vidauri and Alvarez are wrangling to see which of them shall be President, but it seems strange that men of such intelligence, energy and capacity, as Alvarez and Vidauri have proved themselves to possess, would hazard the nationality of their common country and create as some say, rather than submit, separate Republics.

Gen. Woll caused two deserters from his army to be shot a short time before his flight.

The Gadsden Treaty.

We copy the following from the New York *Daily Times*, with pleasure, particularly as that paper has been most earnest in its endeavors to prove that the Territory acquired under the GADSDEN Treaty, was entirely worthless. While we cannot admire the consistency of the editor of the *Times*, we are gratified to learn that he can tell the truth once in a while.

"ANOTHER CALIFORNIA--PERHAPS.--We learn from authority in which implicit reliance may be reposed, that the Territory acquired by the United States under the Gadsden Treaty with Mexico, is rich in mineral wealth, containing both gold and silver in great abundance. There has been a great diversity of opinion on this subject in our community. Many persons who claim familiarity with the subject, have boldly proclaimed the Terriotory absolutely valueless for any purpose of civilization; while a few have irresolutely maintained the opposite opinion. We believe there need no longer be doubt on the subject, and that another California waits the pick and shovel of the hardy miner, within the Territory of the United States, promising a bountiful reward for the enterprise and labor which shall unearth its treasures.

We will not attempt to particularize at this time, further than to say that the auriferous region is not confined to a single locality; that the precious metals are found in many places along our new line, and in localities distant from each other. Nor is the mineral district confined to our new acquisition. The mines extend across the line, and for some distance into the territory which remains to Mexico in consequence of the Senate's amendments to the treaty as originally framed. Major Emory, having discharged the duty assigned, as Commissioner to run and mark the new boundary line, may be expected to report in person at Washington within a few days. He is well known as an accomplished engineer, and careful, practical man, not likely to be led astray by false lights when engaged in the duties of his profession; and his reports, in reference to the Territory in question, will be received with interest and confidence. That the Major and his brother officers on the survey will fully confirm our advices relative to the mineral wealth of the region in question, we have not a doubt.

"We need scarcely remark that this discovery of a new El Dorado on our borders is a fact of great interest and importance. The first fruits of its thorough confirmation will be a large emigration to the new Territory, to be followed speedily by the almost magic creation of towns and cities on sites now almost as desolate as the arid plains of Arabia; and a few weeks later we may expect to hear a new State knocking for admission into the Union. Nor is this all. The boundary line between the United States and Mexico is not marked by a stone wall; and even if it were so, the barrier would be insufficient to restrain our miners within the limits of our own possessions. If the 'lead' of gold or silver entices them in that direction, they will flock in hordes into the territory of our Mexican neighbors, and thus, in all probability, precipitate another collision, the inevitable result of which will be the acquisition of another and a large instalment of 'our sister Republic,' to be taken by force and paid for afterwards. A little reflection will show that consequences of vast importance to our country must follow the confirmation of the fact we have thus announced.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Judge Ellis is riding this judicial circuit. He has already held courts for Moore, Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Richmond counties, and is this week in Robeson.

The remaining courts in this circuit will be held as follows:

Bladen	county,	Oct. 1
Columbus	"	" 8
Brunswick	"	" 15
New Hanover	"	" 22 (2 weeks.)
Sampson	"	Nov. 5
Cumberland	"	" 12

Small Pox.

Whatever the disease now in this place is, by this name we shall hereafter notice its progress and results, as it is generally conceded to be such by our citizens. Within the past fortnight there has not come to our knowledge but five new cases, all of which we learn are doing well. No deaths have occurred since our last report. We shall take every pains to obtain such information as will enable us to keep our country friends posted up in this matter.—*Newbern News.*

A NEGRO ON THE STUMP IN SENECA COUNTY.—A colored man by the name of Day, made a speech in this city on Saturday evening last, at the Court-House, in favor of "brudder Chase." This is part of the programme:—Negro stump speakers! Negro voters!! Negro jurors!!! Negro office-holders!!!!—*Tiffin (Ohio) Advertiser.*

CANADIAN IMPORTS.—The Canadian papers publish an official statement of the goods imported into Canada during the first six months of 1855, showing a total of $16,087,323, which is a decrease of $2,582,401, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The Position of the North.

We have many occasions to admire and to applaud the fearless courage and the matchless ability with which the Boston Post stands up in the very midst of fanaticism and treason, and not merely defies, but boldly charges home upon both. The following article from that journal is of that independent, liberal, and national character which has given to the Post so high a standing throughout the Union. The South cannot but be gratified to know that she has friends even in Massachusetts who dare to defend her just rights, and to tell the North to its face that the North is not right in waging this eternal warfare of agitation upon the South. We commend the article especially to the calm consideration of the men of substance at the North, as well as to those southern men who believe, or pretend to believe, that there are no truly sound national men at the North:

"THE POSITION OF THE NORTH.—On Tuesday the Boston Atlas put a question which it earnestly hoped every citizen will thoroughly consider before he lends himself to a movement so conspicuous and alarming as that journal advocates, to wit: the formation of a great northern sectional party. The question is this:

"'*The great question is not, is the South pleased, but is the North right?*'

"We agree to this form of putting the issue. Is THE NORTH RIGHT? Is it right in its present defiant attitude? Is it right in forming a party for national purposes in which the citizens of fifteen States in the Union cannot enrol themselves? Is it right in making the basis of this party to be an attack on one of the great interests—the slavery interest—which, by the constitution was left to be dealt with by the States where it exists? It is a fact that these slave States refused to go into a union with the free States on the basis of the international law, that a slave reaching a free country became free; but stipulated that the fugitive should be returned; and this was, prior to the constitution, put into the Northwestern ordinance. With this in view, is it right for the North to say that no slave shall be reclaimed from its soil? Is it any more right that this interest—a minority interest—should be attacked, in spite of the State-rights limitation, than it would be if the navigation interest, or the manufacturing interest—both minority interests—should be attacked? In a word, is the North right in trying to sever the fraternal ties that connect the South and the North in the grand old common bond of country? We earnestly hope that each patriotic citizen will, in the feeling of a Washington patriotism—at least as near to it as he can get—put the question, *Is* the North right in all this?

"To show more clearly in what position the North has been, let us go back a little, and state a question with scrupulous historical exactness. Bearing in mind that the North-western ordinance prohibiting slavery was passed before the adoption of the present constitution, we remark that, from 1789 up to 1820, *no law was passed by Congress in relation to a prohibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States, and no State was excluded from the Union on account of slavery.* It is true, discussions arose on this subject in Congress. Thus, Illinois and Indiana, when Territories, passed slavery laws—we *mean laws recognising and protecting slavery*—notwithstanding the Northwestern ordinance; and when Illinois, in 1818, came in as a State, objection was raised to her admission on this ground, but it was not sustained. We state *facts* that cannot be successfully controverted; and repeat that, from 1789 to 1820, no prohibitory law was passed relative to slavery, and no State was excluded on account of slavery.

"In 1819-'20 the North took the position that Missouri should not be admitted into the Union without having a restriction put upon her, prohibiting her from allowing slavery to exist within her limits; and the North announced this determination in resolutions passed by, we think, nearly every northern legislature. And in this manner the united North stood upon the position that Congress had the power to enact a perpetual prohibition on a sovereign State.

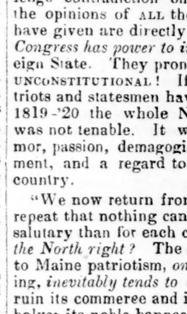
"Was the North *right* in taking this position? To answer this fully would require elaborate argument, for the considerations bearing on it were so weighty as to involve the issue whether there should be a continuance of the old union of CO-EQUAL States, or whether a new union should be commenced of *superior* and *inferior* States. Rather than go over this ground, we prefer to state that statesmen as illustrious as the country has produced went into the argument, and have left on record answers to the question, was the North *right* in the position it took—i. e., that of insisting on a prohibition on a sovereign State. These answers were given by Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, and Harrison; by a host of statesmen, from Henry Clay and John C. Calhoun to those far inferior to them in talents and reputation; and these are *all* to the point that *the North was not right!* We challenge contradiction on this point. We affirm that the opinions of ALL the great men whose names we have given are directly opposed to the doctrine that *Congress has power to impose a restriction* on a sovereign State. They pronounce such restriction to be UNCONSTITUTIONAL! If the judgments of these patriots and statesmen have weight, they show that in 1819-'20 the whole North stood upon ground that was not tenable. It was ground marked out by clamor, passion, demagogism, and not by reason, judgment, and a regard to the obligations to a common country.

"We now return from the past to the present, and repeat that nothing can be more patriotic or more salutary than for each citizen to ask the question, *is the North right?* The course its majorities—thanks to Maine patriotism, *one* State excepted—are pursuing, *inevitably tends to divide this noble country*, to ruin its commerce and its manufactures, to tear into halves its noble banner, and to make the first experiment the annals of the world afford of a great, self-governed people TO BE A FAILURE. Look, patriotic citizens, at the results of this American system thus far, after sixty years of trial of our CONSTITUTION! Is it possible the North *can* be right to act the part of a parricide, and scorn the blessings which the UNION confers? Can the North be *right* in throwing itself into the hands of the madmen tribe of Senator Wade, and proclaim that there is no Union? Will not patriotic instincts here in old Hancock and Adams Massachusetts, and *everywhere* in our country, compel citizens to pronounce the demagogues who thus play on feelings, and passions, and prejudices, to be traitors?

"Patriotic citizens! The voices from the past, the prosperous freedom of the present—all that is dear to humanity in the future—unite to proclaim that the NORTH is NOT right in seeking to divide our noble country."

The Yellow Fever in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—The Yellow Fever is increasing at the river ports, and in some places nearly all the inhabitants are sick. The deaths from Yellow Fever at the Charity Hospital in this city, comprised this week only 40.



SILK AND SCOTCH GINGHAM

UMBRELLAS,

ALL SIZES,

SOME ADAPTED TO CHILDRENS' USE.

One case daily looked for, containing a few extra fine Silk, for Ladies, at the

CITY CLOTHING STORE.

Sept. 27th, 1855.—ltw&d

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, } Wilmington and New Hanover County.
T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " }
John Dawson, }
Miles Costin, }
Owen Fennell, }
Chas. Henry, }
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, } Sampson County.
William Faison, }
Patrick, Murphy, }
Owen R. Kenan, }
J. M Middleton, } Duplin County.
Jere Pearsall, }
Col. C. D. Hill, }
H. N. Howard, }
T. G. Sellers, } Brunswick County.
D. L. Russell, }
John Mercer, }
A. J. Jones, } Columbus County.
Alfred Smith, }
Col. J. G. McDugald, } Bladen County.
" J. O. Daniel, }
James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

☞ We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters, sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press far and wide, have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c.; and such are the healing effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where dyspepsia has or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

Sept. 17, 1855.—10-t3ISd&w

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 19th inst., by James A. Moore, Esq., at the residence of Mrs. Register, Mr. DAVID HERRING to Miss MARGARET A. WILSON, all of this County.

In New Hanover county, on the 13th inst., by John B. Croom, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL T. NEWTON to Miss MARTHA A., daughter of Lott Croom, Esq.

DIED,

Near Bladen Springs, in Bladen county, on the 12th inst., Mr DUNCAN N. CLARK, aged 23 years and 22 days.

"In the bloom of life he was called, like unto the weed that grew up and flourished in the morning and was cut down and withered before night."

In Onslow County, N. C., on Friday night, 21st inst., of Congestive Chill, Mrs. CYNTHA HUGGINS, wife of Owen Huggins, aged about 20 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Sept. 22—Schr. George Maugham, Scudder, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Daniels, 64 hours from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Saxon, Collins, from Camden, Me., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lime.

Barque Saranac, Butlerdick, from Philadelphia, to Wessel & Eilers; with coal.

Barque Hermitage, Elliott, from New York, to Wm. M. Harriss.

23.—Schr. Jane Ingraham, Hawes, from Charleston, to J. & D. McRae & Co. The J. I. was bound to Alexandria, Va., with a cargo of wheat, but on the night of the 17th inst., she sprung aleak and put in here for repairs—leaking about 4,000 strokes an hour.

24—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Brig George, Douglass, from Warren, Me., to Peirce & Dudley.

Steamer Southerner, Johnson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary & Co.

Sept. 24.—Steamer Brothers, Williams, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Schr. Volant, Newcomb, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Wave, Pigott, from Washington, N. C., to J. A. Willard; with corn.

25---Brig Cardiff, Conley, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Barque Wyandotte, Bryant, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with lime.

Sept. 25---Schr. Louisa Ballance, Austin, from Hyde County, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn.

Schr. O. M. Petit, Spates, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Steamer Sun, McRimmon, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh & Co.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

26—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Vermont, Elliott, from New York, to Kidder & Martin; with guano.

Sept. 26---Schr. Harvest, Townsend, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Steamer James R. Grist, Deming, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux.

27---Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

Sept. 22---Steamer Sun, McRimmon, for Fayetteville, by W. H. Marsh & Co.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 25—Schr. H. Hallock, Pow, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 25---Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

26---Schr. Martha, Golder, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. L. Peacock, Terry, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh Elliott.

Sept. 26—Br. Schr. Delegate, Smith, for Baltimore, by T. C. Worth.

Steamer Brothers, Williams, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

27---Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Br. Brig Devonshire, Webb, for Bermuda, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Barque Robert Pennel, Turner, for New Bedford, Mass., by Keith & Flanner; with lumber, &c.

3,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE about three thousand acres of Land in Robeson county, lying on both sides of Lumber River, including the Red Banks.

The land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, &c. Three hundred and eighty-five acres are cleared and in a state of cultivation.

There is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outhouses on the premises. Also, a Grist and Saw Mill and Cotton Gin—all in good order.

For farming purposes this land is as good as any in this section of country. If any one desires to embark in the Turpentine, Timber or Lumber business, the land affords all necessary facilities for so doing.

The line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad will pass through the land or near it.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Gilpolis P. O., Robeson Co., N. C.

Terms made accommodating.

Sept. 28.—4-1m. JOHN McNEILL.

WORK-SHOP AT LONG CREEK BRIDGE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FORMED A PARTnership, under the name of the firm of WALLING & LEWIS, for the purpose of carrying on their respective trades in wood and iron. They are established at the old stand of Edward Walling. Blacksmithing, in all its varieties, will be executed. They will make or repair all kinds of vehicles—Buggies, Sulkies, Barouches, Wagons, Carts, &c. All kinds of farming tools made or repaired, and those used in the Tar and Turpentine business. Also Guns, Gunlocks, Keys and Door-locks repaired. They are prepared to carry on all kinds of Wheelwright work

They intend to be prompt and faithful in their business.—Charges reasonable. EDWARD WALLING.

A. S. LEWIS.

☞ All persons indebted to me previous to the present time, are respectfully but earnestly requested to come forward without delay, as the debts due my shop must be paid up. EDWARD WALLING.

Long Creek Bridge, Sept. 24, 1855.—4-6t

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 30th of August, TWO NEGRO MEN, WILLIS and MIKE. Willis is about 6 feet high and black complected; Mike is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, and straight hair. These Negroes will probably lurk about the neighborhood of Sills Creek, Strickland Depot, and in Sampson county, in the vicinity of Stewart's Creek and Six Runs. I will give TEN DOLLARS REWARD for each, for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that I can get them, or for their delivery to me.

I will also give Twenty-Five Dollars Reward for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said Negroes. J. B. PIGFORD.

Near Leesburg, Sept 28, 1855.—[4-tf

NOTICE.

THE Delinquent Stockholders, and all those in arrears for instalments to the Fayetteville & Warsaw Plank Road Company, are notified that they are required, by resolution of the Board of Directors, to pay the assessments of 25 per cent., on their stock, on or before the 20th October next, to the Treasurer of the Company, or proceedings will be taken against them according to the provisions of the Charter.

Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-tf P. MURPHY, Sec'ry.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for

PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.

Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS

Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.

SHEPARD & MYERS,

Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR WILSON COUNTY.

SEALED PROPOSALS for building a Court House and Jail for Wilson county, will be received until Oct. 23d, 1855. The drawings may be seen at the Clerk's Office in Wilson. For specifications, address the undersigned.

JAMES D. BARNES,
J. D. ROUNTREE,
WRIGHT EDMONDSON, } Commis'ers.
ROBERT BYNUM,
GEO. HOWARD, JR.,

Sept. 28th.—[4-tOct23.

HEAD QUARTERS 31st REGIMENT, N. C. M.
KENANSVILLE, DUPLIN COUNTY, Sept. 28th, 1855.

THE OFFICERS COMMANDING THE SEVERAL Companies of the above Regiment, are hereby ordered to muster their respective Companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for review and inspection by the Colonel, on Saturday, the 27th of October, 1855, at the parade ground at Kenansville.

The Commissioned Officers of the regiment will meet at Kenansville on Friday, Oct. 26th.

JAMES W. BONEY,
Col. Com. 31st Reg't. N. C. Militia.

Sept. 28th, 1855 4-3w*

ORDER No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS MILITIA OF SAMPSON CO., *September 18th*, 1855.

BY order of Col. F. I. Faison, you are hereby commanded to attend at Clinton, Oct. 10th, for Drill Muster,—Upper Battalion at Harrison's, Oct. 11; Lower Battalion at Clinton, Oct. 12; and Court-martial at Clinton, Oct. 13.

EVERETT PETERSON, *Adj't.*

Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-2t

FRESH ARRIVALS PER SCHR. MARY STAPLES.

40 boxes of fine CHEESE;
5 kegs GOSHEN BUTTER;
65 GRIND STONES, Ohio and Nova Scotia;
5½ doz. Cranks for do.

Low for cash at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Sept. 28, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from cutting or otherwise pillaging, or hunting with dogs and gun, or otherwise, either by fire-light or in the day-time, or trespassing in any manner whatever on any of my lands lying on Muddy Creek and the waters of said creek, in the county of Duplin, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.

BENJAMIN LANIER

Duplin Co., N. C., Sept. 28th. 1855.—[4-3m*.

STILL THEY COME,

Per Schooner A. J. DeRosset.

15 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE;
20 matts Java do;
10 bbls best Irish Potatoes;
5 " " Red Onions;
2 quintalls Codfish;
30 dozen Brooms;
10 " Buckets;
4 cases round box Matches;
2 " Clark's "
1 dozen iron bound bar Half Bushels;
1 " nest " "
10 " Plough Lines;
10 " Bed Cords;
2 " Axe Helves;
4 " brass and iron wire Sieves;
1 " Roll Pins;
5 bbls. Soda Crackers;
5 " Sugar "
5 boxes " "
5 " Soda "

And many other articles. Low for cash at

Sept. 28th —[4-tf. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, at the September Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New] Hanover county, having duly qualified as administrator upon the estate of George W. Croom, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES ORRELL, Adm'r.

September 21, 1855.—[14-3t—4-1t

NOTICE.

A SUBSCRIPTION of five hundred thousand dollars having been made to the Capital Stock of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and the first instalment of two and a half dollars per share having been regularly paid in according to the provisions of the Charter, notice is hereby given that the Books of Subscription will be closed on Wednesday, the 5th day of September next, and a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at Wadesborough, in the county of Anson, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October next. It is earnestly desired that all of the Stock shall be represented, either in person or by proxy.

ALEX. McRAE,
Chairman Gen'l Commissioners.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29th.—[310-tf.

STEAMER "SPRAY" FOR SMITHVILLE.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "SPRAY," JOHN B. PRICE, Master, will leave Wilmington for Smithville, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, and Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Leave Smithville for Wilmington on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, at 6 o'clock.

Passage, One Dollar; Children and Servants half price.

Freight at customary rates. Apply to Captain on board, or to A. H. VANBOKKELEN,

June 13, 1855. No. 5 South Wharves.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JAMES F. GILLESPIE & CO. expires on the first day of October next. The business will be closed by Geo. S. Gillespie, who, in doing so, is authorised to use the name of the firm.

JAS. F. GILLESPIE,
GEO. S. GILLESPIE.

Sept. 17th.—[d10-w3.

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS

IS REQUESTED to a New FERTILIZER, prepared from the night soil collected from the sinks and privies of New York City, by the Lodi Manufacturing Co., and manufactured without any adulteration whatever, into an inodorous and powerful manure, something like Guano, but less caustic, and less exhausting to the soil.

It is called "Tafeu," from the Chinese word signifying prepared night soil, and is the only article of the kind ever manufactured in this country. It is warranted to be 95 per cent. pure night soil; and from its ease of transportation and application, and the small quantity required to produce the same result as heavier manures, it is the cheapest manure ever offered for sale For Grass in the Fall, Winter Grain, or for Garden Vegetables, it has no equal. From 300 to 600 lbs. per acre is all the dressing required for the poorest soils. A fair trial in competition with other manures is respectfully asked. Packed in bbls of 240 lbs. or bags of 125 lbs. Price $35 per ton, or 1¾ cents per lb.—delivered free of cartage, on board of Vessels or Railroads, in the city of New York. For further particulars address

THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO.

August 2, 1855.—[281—48-2m 60 Courtland st., N.Y.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE HARDWARE STORE—Preserving Kettles,—all sizes.
Cut Nails—all sizes and extra quality.
Safety-Fuse, for blasting rocks.
Hay, Straw and Shuck Cutters—the best made.

J. M. ROBINSON & CO.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1855. 1-tf

NIXON'S HOUSE,

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S,]

West Side Railroad, Goldsboro', N. C.

THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUBlic Establishment has been purchased and was re-opened by the subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons, foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

Aug. 17, 1855.—294-1y. H. R. NIXON.

WM. E. JONES. DANL. M. FOYLES.

JONES & FOYLES,

GROCERS,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.,

HAVE ON HAND, AND WILL CONTINUE TO keep, an assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES;

Also, a choice selection of

WINES AND LIQUORS,

which they are willing to sell for small profits

TERMS:—CASH.

No account will be allowed to remain unsettled over THIRTY DAYS.

All goods sold that do not turn out as recommended, will be taken back and the money refunded

June 7.—d&w-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal, or Oscillating Steam Engines, high or low pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps; Mining Machinery; Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels; equipping of Steamers; Car Wheels and Axles; Horse Powers, of various patterns; Rice-field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Threshers; Shingle Machines; Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other mill work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c. &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers. Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler work

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs where work will be done thoroughly, and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultations by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for Mills or their furniture, and for Machinery generally willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M DRANE, Agent

March 16, 1855. 163-28-tf.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	23	@	25		
BEEF CATTLE,					
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00		
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	20 00		
CANDLES, ℔ lb.					
Tallow	16	@	17		
Adamantine	25	@	30		
Sperm	35	@	50		
COFFEE, ℔ lb.					
Java	16	@	18		
Laguayra	13	@	14		
Rio	11½	@	13		
St. Domingo	12	@	14		
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	10½		
CORN MEAL,					
℔ bush	0 00	@	1 00		
DOMESTICS,					
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8		
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17		
EGGS, ℔ doz.	23	@	25		
EMPTY BARRELS, each,					
Spts. Turp.	1 62	@	2 00		
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50		
FISH, ℔ bbl.,					
Mullets	6 00	@	7 00		
Mac'rel, No 1	00	@	00 00		
do. No. 2	00	@	00 00		
do. No. 3.	0 00	@	5 00		
do. No. 4	3 50	@	4 00		
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00 00		
Herrings, East	3 75	@	4 00		
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00		
do. do. cut,			none		
Dry Cod,					
℔ cwt.	5 00	@	6 00		
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,					
N. C. brands.	8 25	@	8 50		
GRAIN, ℔ bush.					
Corn	80	@	0 00		
Oats	00	@	35		
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00		
Pease, Cow.	0 55	@	0 00		
do. Ground.	0 00	@	0 00		
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	0 00		
do., clean,					
℔ lb.	5½	@	6		
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.					
Eastern	1 40	@	1 50		
N. River	1 20	@	1 35		
IRON, ℔ lb.					
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00		
American, ref.	5½	@	00		
do. sheer	0	@	00		
do. hoop	0	@	7		
Swede	5½	@	00		
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37½		
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)					

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 24, 1855.

RATHER FAST.—We notice that some of our Democratic cotemporaries, in this State, as well as elsewhere, have commenced hoisting the names of gentlemen as candidates for the Presidency. With all due respect for our worthy friends, whose political knowledge and tact we estimate highly, we feel constrained to think that such movements are premature. They *may* tend to embarrassment. The strength of any particular gentleman in any particular locality is hardly index to his general strength in convention, or throughout the State or United States. As matters now stand, we must confess that all we can say, or see ground for saying, is that we shall support any true Democrats nominated by a Democratic National Convention, and standing upon a true and unmistakeable Democratic platform, agreed to by such convention. If the Democratic Convention wants to do its duty to itself and to the country, it must know no cant. It must hear nothing of "Young America," or old America. It must know of nothing but national constitutional measures and men, young or old, as may be, and that these men once in the field, the Democratic party throughout the country, must show that it, and every member of it, can be as fully relied upon to stick up to their nominations, without an oath, as their opponents can with an oath. We must meet secrecy and oaths with openly declared principles, and trust to the strength of those principles to overcome every hostile organization. The squabble about men must be kept away. Next year it will be a fight for the constitution, a trial of strength between the constitution and laws of the United States, and the constitution and oaths and obligations of the National K. N. Council. Nothing less than our form of government will be at stake.

☞ There is nothing more unjust than making sweeping judgments of a class, founded upon isolated cases. For instance:—we find in a cotemporary the following paragraph:

"A Catholic priest has been imprisoned in Chicago for drunkenness, and a Protestant minister for horse-stealing."

Would it be fair to draw from the above isolated facts the inference that all Catholic Priests were drunkards, or that the customary amusement of Protestant Ministers were horse-stealing. We think not, and yet we have seen things in the papers about as fair and reasonable. They used to have a sort of Spanish organ published in New Orleans for circulation in Cuba, the chief object of which seemed to be the collection, from all the papers in the Union, of every crime and misdemeanor committed, or alleged to be committed, throughout the length and breadth of thirty-one States. These were calculated and intended to convey the impression that crime was the every-day business of the people, and so to scare off the Cubans from any desire for a nearer connection with this country. We have no belief in any such system, and, above all, we dislike to see it resorted to by religionists or by religionist politicians in their controversies with other denominations. Where hundreds stand firm, and one single clergyman errs, that one is paraded as though a sample of the opposite faith, nothing, of course, being said of similar or worse cases on the side that gloats over the exposure.

THE EPIDEMIC INCREASING.—Heavy rains and other unfavorable circumstances have had the effect of stopping the progress of improvement in the health of the fever-cities. Things have fallen back since Monday to nearly their old stand; not so bad only because of the want of sufficient food for the disease. The deaths in Norfolk on the 18th amonnted to 40. To some extent the country around is becoming infected, even beyond the range of what can properly be considered suburbs. Several of the new cases have been among these comparative 'outsiders.' The proportion of deaths to the whole number attacked is greater now than it was at the first breaking out of the disease.

We find in the papers the names of 322 adult white persons, who are *known* to have died of Yellow Fever in Portsmouth. The number of children, we presume, must have been fully as great, and this, with the colored population who have died, would bring the list close up to a thousand. The number of deaths in Norfolk has been even larger. The worst of it is that there still seems to be no real, permanent abatement of the disease or its ravages.

☞ Godey for October, is on hand. Fully up to the usual standard of excellence in its peculiar line, neither a very deep nor scholarly line, but one that pays—is free from impropriety of any kind—and above all, pleases the ladies, as a glance at its illustrations will show that it is bound to do. Out of some 32 illustrations all but three have relation to female or infantile costume; and of the remainder, one is a "model cottage," a "love of a cottage."

During one of the melting days of which a few "might have been felt" this season, a sentimental youth complained of the "coldness of the world," to a matter of fact friend, who very sinfully wished it "a d——d sight colder." Exit sentimental in a *melting* mood.

WANT OF SALTPETRE.—The powder mills throughout the country are feeling the effects of the war.—None of them have stock on hand to work more than sixty days. They will have to compete with the powers militant for villainous saltpetre, much of which must be "digged out of the bowels of harmless earth."

UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE.—The Wadesboro' (N. C.) *News* learns that a short time since, a Mr. Lotharp, residing near Coburn's store in Union county, intending to give two of his children quinine for chills and and fever, through mistake gave them something else, resembling quinine, which threw them into spasms, causing the death of both in a very short time. Drugs should be carefully handled.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—We understand that a very destructive fire is raging in the woods in Brunswick ounty, on Town Creek. It is said to have spread ver the space of thirty-five miles. It is making its way towards the coast. The origin of the fire was from lightning. It commenced on Sunday morning last. We fear that the destruction of property must be very considerable. A good rain would be worth thousands.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS IN KANSAS.—A correspondent, writing from Fort Leavenworth, on September 3d, says:

An election took place to-day and went off very quietly, and I believe there was but very few illegal votes cast; the pro-slavery candidate for Mayor was so badly beaten by noon that he withdrew and left his Free State opponent in the field alone. The Free State candidates for council were all but three elected. There seems to be any quantity of Know-Nothings here. On the tickets were two foreigners—they were scratched by most every person. If Missourians will keep out of the Territory at the fall election the Free State candidate for delegate to congress will be elected by a large majority. It is said by most every person that I meet, that has been through the Territory, that three-fourths of the people are in favor of a free State.

The above we find in the Washington "Organ" (K. N.) It will be remarked the coincidence between the defeat of the pro-slavery candidate and the scratching of the "two foreigners."

THANKSGIVING DAY.—His Excellency Gov. Bragg, has recommended the 25th of next month, October, "as a day of solemn and public thanksgiving."

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC AT NEW YORK.

One Week Later from Europe.

The steamship Baltic, with Liverpool advices to the 8th instant, arrived at New York at a late hour on Wednesday night last.

Among the passengers by the Baltic are his excellency Don Alfonso de Escalante, minister from the court of Spain to the United States, and his excellency Gen. Urage, Mexican minister to the court of Prussia.

The political news by this arrival is not important. No change in the state of affairs before Sebastopol.

Cotton is dull, and a shade lower.

The market for breadstuffs is higher, but not quotably higher.

Consols closed at 90¾.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—The following are the latest official despatches:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Aug. 25, 1855.

MY LORD:—Having been engaged since daylight in a careful observation of the position in front of Balaklava, I am unable to address your lordships at any length to day.

The enemy have been concentrating troops at the Mackensie, Tasova, and Karales, their left extending as far as the village of Makoul, and are supposed to have received considerable reinforcements, which probably consist of two divisions of grenadiers, which have been conveyed in carts from Bakshiserai and Simpheropol.

The bridges across the great harbor is nearly completed, and large bodies of men are employed in erecting earth-works on the north side of the harbor.—Entrenchments have been thrown up on the Severnava Hill, extending from the sea-coast to the site of the first light-house, facing north.

From various sources we learn that the Russians on the right bank of the Tehernaya are held in perfect readiness for an offensive movement.

Our siege operations progress steadily with, I regret to say, heavy casualties on our side, as the accompaying lists testify. J. SIMPSON.

SEPTEMBER 1.—Prince Gortschakoff briefly says: "The fire of the enemy continues as before. There is nothing new."

SAME DATE.—Pelissier telegraphs: "All goes well; everything advance We are making progress."

DAMAGE TO SEBASTOPOL.—General Gortschakoff writes from Sebastopol that the fortifications have greatly suffered, and that the garrison has experienced considerable losses.

Writing on the 17th, the Prince notices the new bombardment commenced on the 16th, and adds:

"On our side, despite the violence of the bombardment, the artillery of the town replied with constant success, and with no less energy than that of the enemy, and by its well-directed fire silenced some of their batteries and destroyed the embrasures of others. The serious damage done to our fortifications was repaired by us as well as possible, although the incessant fire of the besiegers at short range considerably delayed the works."

This extract is from the *Invalide Russe* of August 30th.

RUSSIA.—Gen. Berg, who commands at Sweaborg, has been decorated with the order of St. Andrew.

ST. PETERSBURGH, September 5.—An imperial ukase has been issued abolishing, on the proposal of Prince Paskiewitch, the field commissariat of the army on active service—Commissary General Annenkoff resuming his former charge. Count Nesselrode has received "permission to travel."

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains an imperial decree modifying the import duty on manufactured iron and machinery.

THE WAR IN ASIA.—Intelligence from Asia Minor is reported to be more favorable to the Turks.—According to a Turkish bulletin, the Russians advanced, on the 4th of August, against the entrenchment of Kars, and attacked a battery. An artillery fight ensued, which lasted two hours, and the Russians retired, leaving 100 dead. Allowing for exaggeration, it would seem that no general attack had been attempted. Erzeroum is said to be completely relieved. At Kerpi-Keni, a village on the road to Kars, a skirmish of cavalry took place. Afterward the Russians broke up from before Erzeroum, and retired on Kars, across the Soghanli range of hills.

Letters say that Omer Pacha will not go to Kars, but will move on to Feflis, with the two-fold object of menacing the communication of the Russians with Georgia, and cutting off their retreat, and also of presenting an opportunity to the Circassians and other mountain tribes to join him.

RUMORS OF NEGOTIATION.—The pro-Russian paper *Le Nord*, of Brussels, says: "If we may interpret in a pacific sence the returning activity of diplomatists, all hope of an arrangement is not lost. M. de Bourquency and Prince Gortschakoff passed the whole morning of the 30th ult. together, in conference with Count Buol, at Vienna. The Vienna cabinet has already replied to the last circular of Count Nesselrode, the existence of which is now out of doubt. The communications which take place between Austria and Prussia give reasan to believe that the German powers will end by agreeing upon a political programme which they will be able to oppose to the belligerent parties who may be tempted to extend the war beyond the object for which it was ostensiby undertaken."

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE—AN ANTICIPATED ASSAULT—PREPARING FOR WINTER QUARTERS.—The cannonade of October last (says the Times) was trifling to that of April; April was surpassed by the two days which preceded the capture of the Mamelon; but all will sink into insignificance with the iron tempest which will shortly be poured on the besieged city. The weight and range of the guns, the number and size of the mortars, the new positions of the batteries won by the steady progress that has marked the summer, will try the endurance of the Russians to the utmost. The great scale on which such a bombardment is carried, and the preparations necessary for its execution, render the delays which precede it a matter of little surprise. In April the Allies threw against Sebastopol, in nine days, five hundred and fifty thousand shot and shell; the cost of the British ammunition alone was £300,000 sterling! Yet April is now looked back upon as a time when we undervalued the enemy, and did not know what Sebastopol was. Even on ordinary days the Russians often throw 4,000 shot in 24 hours, and 600 shells into only one portion of the British position. Whatever the resources of the garrison and the strength of the works at which they labor night and day, there can be no doubt that the approaching struggle will determine the fate of Sebastopol, for the winter at least. No one can pretend to foretell the issue; all that is spoken of with certainty is, that the line-of-battle ships in the harbor will be destroyed, or at least driven from their position, so as to be made powerless against the assaulting troops. Whether the besiegers shall take the Malakoff—whether they can keep it—whether it will lead to the immediate capture of the town, or only to ulterior success—are all matters of doubt. Should victory not favor the besiegers' arms they will probably be forced to wait in inactivity till another spring, when change of tactics may assure success. The besieging generals have set all on the hazard of a doubtful struggle at a single point, and we must wait the result. The Russians meantime are actively engaged in bridging the harbor, to remove their defence to the north side, should the South be taken.

The evils of a divided command are more and more felt. The line from Baidar to Inkerman—a distance of twelve miles—is occupied by French, Sardinians, and Turks, with part of the English cavalry; each nationality under its own commander and totally independent of all the others. Report speaks vaguely of a plan to unite the commands of all the troops on the Tchernaya in one head.

As six weeks, or at most two months, are the utmost limit that can be assured for active military operations, attention is turned to the means of supplying the armies during the coming winter. Mr. Beatty, civil engineer, has received orders to construct two new lines of railway—one from the Col de Balaklava to Kamiesch, to be worked by horse power; and the other from Kadikoi to the Woronzof road, (near the Sardinian position over Chergoun,) to be worked by locomotive. The labor of erecting these roads will be supplied by the French and Sardinians. Mr. Beatty believes that the original railways will last during the winter, and and 200 men of the army-works corps are now engaged in repairing it. Stores and sheds are being erected as rapidly as possible, and other preparations for winter are going on with energy.

Great Fall of Wheat—Loss Ten Thousand Dollars.

RICHMOND, Sept. 18—An immense quantity of wheat—supposed to be near twenty thousand bushels—fell through from fifth story of Haxall's Mill to-day. The floor give way, and the immense weight in its downward rush broke all the floors to the lower pit, where much of it went into the river. Three large mill wheels were much damaged, and the loss estimated at over $10,000. No lives lost.

The Shipping of the World.

A late English paper publishes a lengthy article upon the shipping of the world; a portion of the facts are very full of interest which induces us to collate a part for the paper. It is worthy of notice to what large extent Great Britain and the United States have monopolized the carrying trade, and how nearly our own country has approached Great Britain in the commercial supremacy of the seas, and how very certain the fact that in a few years we shall have completely outstripped her. The total floating tonnage of the whole civilized world, exclusive of China and the East, consists of about 136,000 vessels of 14,500,000 tons. Of this tonnage, some 9,768,172 belongs to Great Britain and the United States, so that, excluding these two great maritime nations, the total commercial tonnage of the remainder of the civilized world is but 4,500,000, or less than that which either Great Britain or the United States individually possess. France comes next in the scale, and is insignificant in comparison, its total tonnage being 716,000 tons against 5,043,270 for Great Britain and 4,724,902 for the United States. Italy and Sardinia come next to France, next stands Holland, Prussia, Spain, Norway and Sweden.

The entrances and clearances of Great Britain for the year 1854, amounted to 32,573,362 tons, and the United States for the same period, 40,000,000 tons.

Though the mercantile marine of Great Britain seems the largest in the world, the same paper admits that it will be surpassed by that of the United States, which has augmented fully one-third since 1850. The accurate tonnage of the entrances and clearances of American vessels cannot be given as authoritatively as in the case with regard to British vessels, because the returns are not kept with the same official exactness. Hence, the above total set down on the American side is to some extent a supposition, but there is good reason to believe it is not overstated, and rather that the additional despatch with which American vessels are freighted, and the accelerated speed with which they perform their voyages, has not been fully allowed for in the estimate. The tonnage of the ships is officially stated, and shows the aggregate of American to be but one-sixteenth less than the British. This fact, when taken in connection with the infancy of our marine, and its present rapid increase, shows how short will be the time required to overbalance the advantages which Great Britain now possesses, and to place the United States foremost in the rank of Commercial nations.

The British colonies in the Pacific have several vessels, and the Eastern possessions, Siam, China, and Islands in the Indian ocean, have large fleets for trade or piracy, which must not be omitted in an estimate of the shipping of the world. The number of seamen engaged in this service is supposed to be about 800,000, and if we include the Eastern States and China, of the marine population of which we have not any account, there must be fully one million of persons engaged at sea and generally on the ocean. This rapidly increasing floating population is one of the curiosities of modern civilization. The same paper very pointedly alludes to them:

"Latterly this population has not been considered a part, and has separately borne no share except as subsidiary to political power in the changes of society. But the time is coming when its numbers and its rapid extension in the United States—the shipping has been quadrupled, while the population has been only doubled—must force it on the attention of historians and philosophers. Of late art has added much to its power. Steam has given it feet fleeter than wings. The attention of scientific men is now being drawn to it, and chiefly by the labors of Lieut. Maury, of the United States, a large army of observers of natural phenomena, scattered over every part of the ocean, have been suddenly called into existence. Every ship captain has been taught how to profit by his opportunities, and to become a registrar of facts. As it has become numerous and influential, the profession has become ennobled, and resuming its old place in civilization, the maritime population is destined again to take a lead, and as they at first helped to scatter, they now cement the various nations of the world into one society.

A comparatively short time has elapsed since Holland (now possessing less than a fiftieth part of the seamen and tonnage of the world) was the greatest naval power in existence, and a match nearly for all other maritime nations. Holland has not declined since then, but other maritime nations have risen, and the impulse she strengthened is continued and increasing throughout the world. Trade, as an essential part of society, and shipping to carry it on, are comparatively in their infancy. That every part of the ocean may yet be crowded as the British channel, is not improbable. America is fast filling with people growing in intelligence. Every part of her coast is likely, at no distant day, to be all well provided with vessels as the shores of the Hudson. That the waters of the ocean are to become peopled like the land, cannot be supposed; but within a period, judging from the rapidity of the progress in the last hundred years, likely to be extremely short in relation to the historical period of the world's existence, they may be all as crowded with vessels as the channel."

The same paper asserts that collisions between vessels at sea are very much on the increase, but it does not say that they are more so than the rapid increase of the number of vessels navigating the ocean might be supposed to occasion. The increase of the speed of the ships, and the increase of their size, are also elements which ought to be taken into the calculation. It is to be hoped that there is an increase of knowledge and carefulness on the part of captains and crews, so that perhaps there is not, generally speaking, any very great increase of danger from collision. An Admiralty return has just been published, which shows that the wrecks on the coasts and in the seas of the United Kingdom during 1854, were 987; being 153 more than those in 1853; while the loss of life increased from 889 to 1,549. This return shows collisions at sea to be greatly on the increase.—*The Cotton Plant.*

From the Philadelphia Argus.

The Result in Maine.

The result of the election in Maine is a warning to political fanatics. We have returns of the vote for governor in 214 towns, which stands: Wells, (democrat,) 34,096; Morrill, (know-nothing and fusion,) 36,649; and Reed, (whig,) 7,520; showing a majority of 5,000 against Morrill, which will be increased 8,000 or 10,000. Out of 80 representatives elected, 52 are democrats and anti-fusionists, while not a single fusion senator is chosen. Last year Morrill had a majority over all; the fusionists had the whole of the senate, and all but about 40 members of the house. So complete a change now is significant. It shows, says the State of Maine, "an uprising of the people against arbitrary and unjust laws. The principle of prohibition is completely repudiated, the Maine-liquor-law advocates thrust aside forever, and the know-nothing organization entirely 'crushed out.'" The fact is the people are becoming aroused to the dangers of faction and intolerance, and are in earnest in regard to their rights. For a moment they may be misled by factions and by side issues, but the great heart of the masses is sound. When the people speak out fairly, they speak out truly, loyally, constitutionally. The move of fanaticism started in the East; from the same quarter comes the reaction. It will roll on in its course. It will sink in oblivion the pests of society who use the form of law and the garb of religion to spread their narrow and sectional purposes, which all centre in self. All that is made out of the "Maine law" must be made at once. The Chapins, Ward Beechers, Neal Dows, Cuylers, Tyngs, Greeleys, Penal Coombes, and Steve Millers, with a horde of Anson Roods, and other old women in male attire, as their followers, will soon lose their avocation. The days of these midwives and nurses of treason are numbered; the booming voice of the people is heard coming over the waters. Nothing can stay the progress of the national democracy.

REV. DR. CLARKE ON VOLUNTARY OATHS.—Let all know-nothings, (says the Mississippian,) and particularly those professing religion, ponder the following extracts from the Gospel of Jesus; and we especially invite the attention of Methodists to Rev. Dr. Clarke's comments thereon. Turn to the first Epistle of James, 5th chapter, and 12th verse, and read: "But above all things, my brethren, *swear not*, neither by heaven, neither by the earth, neither by any other oath, lest ye fall into condemnation." So likewise in Matthew, 5th chapter, and 34th verse: "But I say unto you, *swear not at all*, neither by heaven, for it is God's throne, nor by the earth, for it is His footstool, nor by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great King."

Rev. Dr. Clarke, in his commentary on these passages, says: "He that uses *any oath*, except that which he is solemnly called by the magistrate to make, *so far from being a Christian*, does not deserve the reputation of decency or common sense."

The Fallen Chiefs.

In a few days, says the London Times, Sir R. England will set foot on the soil of his native country, and the last of the old Generals of Division who enjoyed the festivities of Constantinople, suffered from the fevers of Varna, and shared the glories and hardships of last autumns' campaign, will have quitted his command. Too great exertion, the weakness or timidity of advancing age, the weariness engendered by long and tedious warfare, may all have had their share, with wounds and sickness, in inducing so many to abandon the high position and brilliant prospects which belong to the successful warrior; but the fact is a singular one and worthy of attention, that after eleven months of active war the Commander-in-Chief, all the Generals of Division, and no small number of the Brigadiers, have quitted the scene and left their places to others, if not to younger and more skillful men. But not alone in our own army have those who a year ago were in the mouths of all, past away, so that their names are little more than a reminiscence; each of the contending hosts has lost its chief, in every case a man of mark and celebrity.—It is fresh in the memory of all, how, with the news of Alma still ringing in our ears, there came the not unexpected tidings that the French Commander had sunk under disease, anxiety, and fatigue, and lay dead at the little haven of Balaklava, then a strange name—now how familiar, and how mixed up with recollections of glory, guilty negligence, and a long term of disaster! The remains of the dead General entering the Bosphorus amid the crowd of vessels which bore these wounded in that brilliant victory, of which he had just shared the renown; the stately honors paid by the sultan and ambassadors, the still more impressive funeral rites, celebrated in Paris to a Marshal of France,—these things are like events of yesterday, and yet St. Arnaud was the first to fall—the first great victim in the holocaust which three nations are offering up to the Spirit of War.

Next comes a darker and sterner figure; a figure invested by popular belief, with almost fabulous attributes of pride and imperiousness; Menschikoff—the fanatical noble, the arrogant ambassador, the stubborn if not capable commander, succumbing to wounds, age and anxiety but a few days before his Imperial master was struck down. In retirement he now watches the desperate struggle in which his country is engaged, and has leisure to regret the infatuation of the Prince who sent him on his fatal mission, and the gratuitous and unbidden arrogance which he superadded to his master's instructions.—Yet his career has not ended in unmixed calumny. At Sebastopol he prepared what must have seemed a desperate defence after a crushing defeat. He sunk the fleet which had long been his peculiar care, and, if he did not plan the new and unexampled works which have defied attack so long, he at least chose the men who were capable of such designs. He remained to see his resolution rewarded, and the defence of Sebastopol successful and famous. The Crimea will have saved his reputation from the failure of Constantinople. A pompous and arrogant diplomatist, he was seen through and guaged at once by the wary representatives of the European Powers, and failed even to impress the Turks themselves.—Before he left he was thoroughly cowed; his shrewd wit died on his lips, and his threats, kept for the pashas and the populace, were changed for conciliatory overtures towards those who really wield the destinies of the Sultan's empire. At Sebastopol he was once more in a position where such genius as he possessed could do him service, and he has ended a long career in a manner which even enemies must allow to be not inglorious. The last few weeks have taken away the third of the Commanders-in-Chief who have fought around this modern Troy. The loss is too recent and the fallen General too well known among us for criticism to be either appropriate or necessary Praise and blame he received in abundance during his lifetime; both are now useless, except as they may excite emulation or hold out a warning But the British army has lost much in Lord Raglan. He had high military rank, long experience of mankind, and manners which gave him an influence with our allies beyond what any other General is likely to possess. He was above petty jealousies and petty intrigues, and kept his way uninfluenced by what would have affected the course of many a man.

With Lord Raglan almost all the general officers of our army have quitted the scene—some who enjoyed the esteem and trust of those who served under them; more who inspired confidence only in the enemy. The same fatality has overhung the armies of the enemy and our allies. Omar Pasha, indeed, has from the earliest days of the war been before the world; and now the last hopes of success in Asia rest on him. But his opponent, Paskiewitsch, has passed away, and exchanged the labors and disasters of the Danube for a nominal command in Poland.—Canrobert and Bizon, our veteran Burgoyne, Dannenberg, the defeated of Inkermann, and now the young and gifted Todleben, have all been sacrificed to wounds, sickness, or the displeasure of superiors. It may be that the losses of the French in general officers have not been above the average of former wars; but ourselves and the Russians have suffered severely—the enemy in the actual conflict, we from the age, the weakness, and the liability to disease of those who were first appointed to high commands in the army. It is with our own affairs that we are chiefly concerned, and the moral to be extracted from the terrible drama of the last twelvemonth must be pointed so as to direct our own course in the great enterprise before us.

The Maine Election.

The Washington *Star* thus explains the result of the late election in Maine. The editor says:

The Know Nothings of Maine abandoned the "order" en masse, shortly after the Philadelphia Convention, on account of the failure of that Council formally to abolitionize the party Republicanism is little more in Maine than Know Nothingism, with an additional (abolition) plank in its party platform. But the advantage of having all that was left of Know Nothingism, combined with Abolitionism and intemperate temperance, was not sufficient to save the ship in Maine, when sober second thought came to the rescue of the people's senses. The result is a Waterloo defeat for the isms, one and all, though the non-slaveholding States all sent into Maine every available Abolition Know Nothing spouter who could make the trip, blatherskiting preachers, lawyers, members of Congress, Senators—all hied thither who could go, as they looked to the result in that State as the grand event that was to inaugurate the prestige of the new party.

We ask our readers to keep a bright look-out for what is soon to happen in Ohio. It will be found, or we are greatly mistaken, that Chase's fate has been foreshadowed in that of Morrill.

The Portland *Argus*, in an article on the election, says:

"We do not forget, however, that our victory is not an exclusive democratic triumph. Our noble allies, the straight whigs, deserve all praise for the generous and determined support which their patriotic love of the Union and their contempt for the present administration of our State affairs has induced them to render our cause, and with them we gladly share the honor of our success."

To the friends of the Union, to the conservative constitutional men of the country, and especially the people of the South, there is indeed something encouraging and hopeful in the result of the election in Maine. We are encouraged to hope that the triumph of the WELLS party in Maine is the beginning of a reaction in public sentiment in the free States where the fruits of fanaticism have been so abundantly reaped—that it is the rousing of the conservatism, the patriotism, the true Americanism of the country, without distinction of party, to put down the fanatical incendiaries who threaten to subvert the Constitution and destroy our political Union.

A celebrated druggist of Philadelphia, being as he thought, on the point of death, sent for Dr. C., who was the family physican. C. having prescribed, was about to take his leave when the druggist called him to his bedside and said, "Doctor, I have something weighing heavily on my mind; several years ago I was in the habit of adulterating my drugs, and I am now apprehensive lest I will not be pardoned."

"Well," said the doctor, "the God Almighty is merciful and may forgive you, but if I were he, I'd see you d——d first."

FUSION IN MAINE.—*Don't crowd the Mourners.*—The Portland (Me.) *Argus* tells the following good story:

"A gentleman, not long ago while passing through a town in this State, saw a small gathering of people in a meeting house, and inquired of a store-keeper near by, who was dead?—remarking at the same that he guessed it was a poor person, as there appeared to be but few mourners. The storekeeeper laughingly replied—"You were never more mistaken in your life. In this town the poor man has as many mourners as the rich. The gathering you see is no funeral, but a *fusion mass meeting.*"

The utter Impossibility of Restoring the Missouri Compromise.

The New York Commercial Advertiser is one of the old-fashioned whig papers, and is now as anxious as ever to see the democratic party defeated. The plan of the abolitionists, however, to make up a party to restore the Missouri Compromise, does not strike the Advertiser as the most feasible plan in the world; and it says so with a good deal of frankness It is speaking in reply to the New York Courier and Enquirer:

"But passing this by, we ask, is there a rational probability of the republican party accomplishing their professed purpose? Surely no one will seriously contend that there is. Of themselves they are but a small party. The whigs, even in this State, are not going over to them in a body, by any means, thanks to Gov. Hunt for boldly unfurling the old whig banner. The large majority of the democratic party of the Union will give them no countenance. The know-nothings will know nothing of them.—The whole South, whigs, democrats, and know-nothings, will present one unbroken front of opposition. What whig strength is given to them in this and other States will just be so much power wasted. Certainly the work cannot be accomplished in the next session of Congress, for the Senate and the President's veto, which could not be overcome in the House, will present an insurmountable barrier. And by the time the elections of 1856 come round, the republican party will be weaker rather than stronger—even if indeed its discordant elements have not then fallen asunder. What becomes, then, of the Courier's purpose of *only joining them until the Missouri Compromise is re-established by them.*"

"Nither can we admit the expediency and lawfulness of fusing with such a party. That they are sectional is undeniable. It is self-evident. That many of them are notorious abolitionists, 'agitators and disunionists;' that these have found a congenial home in their ranks, is also notorious. We cannot believe in the wisdom, or justice, or patriotism of surrendering the government of these United States into the hands of such men—much less of aiding them in acquiring it—even to accomplish an end in itself desirable or patriotic. It seems to us that it is quite as wrong and unpatriotic to elevate disunionists into power, for the time being, for the sake of securing an object, as it would be to unite in placing a dictator in power for the same purpose. Even in politics the end cannot justify the means. And if the Courier abhors disunionists and agitating subversive abolitionists, as we know it does—if it regards such men as the enemies of the Union—we cannot see how it can reach any other practical application of its principles than that reached by Governor Hunt—viz: that as whigs we should stand aloof from them, and, instead of even temporarily coalesing with them, should in our undivided force, however numerically small, enter a protest against them at the ballot-box."

From the Belfast (Me.) Journal.

This result in Maine,—a result accomplished by the united effort of the whole body of the democratic and the honorable portion of the whig party,—SETTLES THE QUESTION OF KNOW NOTHINGISM AND SECTIONALISM IN THE COUNTRY! We ask the reader to mark this prediction, that any party that aims to carry the country by carrying the states of the north by a prejudice against the other section of the Union, WILL BE UTTERLY DEFEATED IN EVERY NORTHERN STATE.

We are rejoiced at this result, and ask all true patriots to rejoice with us. The people of Maine are true to themselves, true to the WHOLE country,—true to the constitutional rights of every citizen,—true to the guaranties we extend to foreigners who come among us, and true to that freedom of religious opinion which is one of the bases of our govermental system.

THE RATE AT WHICH WAVES TRAVEL.—A paper was read by Prof. Bache before the American Scientific Association, stating that at nine o'clock on the morning of the 23d of December, 1854, an earthquake occurred at Simoda, on the island of Niphon, Japan, and occasioned the wreck of the Russian frigate Diana, which was then in port. The harbor was first emptied of water, and then came in an enormous wave, which again receded and left the harbor dry. This occurred several times. The United States has self-acting tide guages at San Francisco and at San Diego, which record the rise of the tide upon cylinders, turned by clocks; and at San Francisco, four thousand eight hundred miles from the scene of the earthquake, the first wave arrived twelve hours and sixteen minutes after it had receded from the harbor of Simoda. It had travelled across the broad bosom of the Pacific ocean at the rate of six and a half miles a minute, and arrived safely on the shores of California, to astonish the scientific observers of the coast surveying expedition. The first wave, or rising of the waters, at San Francisco, was seven-tenths of a foot in height, and lasted for about half an hour. It was followed by a series of seven other waves of less magnitude, at intervals of an hour each. At San Diego similar phenomena were observed, although on account of the greater distance from Simoda, (four hundred miles greater than to Francisco,) the waves did not arrive so soon, and were not quite as high.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN THE PACIFIC TERRITORIES.—From the Puget Sound Courier of the 20th of July, (published in Washington Territory) we extract the following:

"From the farmers and the people in the country around we learn that the grasshoppers are in immense numbers in many portions of our Territory. In some places they are doing much injury to the crops, destroying nearly all of the grains and garden vegetables; and also much injuring fruit trees, the grass, and almost every green thing that comes in their path. It is feared that the crops of all kinds will fall short to a large extent without an end of some sort is put to their depredations, and that too quickly. There need be fear of such a plague when it strips everything bare and brown, and having the appearance that it will soon ruin the prospects of the whole farming community for the present season. Such an evil visitation has never been known here before, and we pray that a similar one may never occur.

"They are very thick and troublesome throughout Oregon and California. In Oregon it is thought that the wheat crop is too much ripened to be injured, but we think that without some remedy is applied they will continue to destroy it until it is cut and gathered. In California every possible means are being used to prevent their ravages."

Amalgamation and Know-Nothingism.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE SCHOOLS.—The new law allowing colored children to attend all the public schools has gone into operation, and yesterday many of them attended with the white children.—They created quite a "sensation" among the boys and girls, but no violent manifestations of dislike were seen. At the Smith school (colored) only seven pupils attended the primary department, and none in the grammer department. The primary school had eighty-nine pupils at the last official return, and the grammar school eighty. Most of these children will now attend the Phillips school for boys, and the Bowdoin school for girls, while the Mahew school for boys, and the Wells school for girls, will each receive some additions. A few will also be scattered among the other schools of the city, particularly at South and East Boston:—*Boston Transcript.*

As our readers are aware, Boston, like the rest of Massachusetts, is at present under the complete domination of the Know-Nothings. Many abolitionists are opposed to amalgamation, but Boston Know Nothingism, it would seem, sets no bound to its love for the negro. As usual, the Southern Know-Nothing organs will not have a word to say in regard to this successful attempt of the Northern wing of the order to degrade white children to the level of negro boys and girls.—*Washington Union.*

Treatment of Yellow Fever.

Referring to the diversity of treatment in New Orleans, the *Delta* has a paragraph uniting much truth, we take it, with genuine humor:

Putting aside homeopathy and hydropathy alone, let us take the allopathic treatment. Doctor A goes in for quinine; Doctor B always administers morphine; Doctor C sweats the patient under twenty blankets; Doctor D strips him naked and puts ice on his stomach; Doctor E gives him nothing; Doctor F administers port wine and tapioca pudding; Doctor G cups and leeches; Doctor H is in favor of stimulating the sufferer's strength; Doctor I pours in castor oil; Doctor J tries orange tea; Doctor K says "humph!"

"Cleanliness is next to godliness" appears to be the motto in Wisconsin. The Niles Enquirer records the good luck of a citizen of that village, who, while bathing in the river, discovered, after an industrious "scrub" of his person of about five minutes, a pair of drawers which he had lost two years before.

Discovery of a Rock in the Gulf Stream.

The United States Consul at Liverpool, England, in a letter dated August 10, states that two days ago Captain Tessier, of the ship Emily St. Pierre, of Charleston, arriving at the above-named port from Charleston, informed him that he had seen a rock in the gulf stream which he did not think was laid down in any of the published charts. Considering the statement too important to receive verbally, the Consul requested the Captain to furnish it in writing. It is as follows:

"On Sunday, July 15th, at about half-past five o'clock, I was called by the officer on duty to look at what he supposed to be a wreck at a short distance on the starboard bow. It proved to be a rock—a most dangerous one, too, lying, as it does, within the limits of the gulf stream, and in the track of ships bound to Europe or the northern States from all the gulf and southern Atlantic ports of the United States. I took my glass in the mizzen top, and the rock being but a short mile from the ship, I had an excellent opportunity of examining it. The wind was southwest and light, the sea very smooth, and the ship going about two and-a-half knots through the water.—The current of the gulf meeting the obstruction formed a kind of overfall over the head of the rock, and left a wake in the direction of the stream plainly discernible for a distance of 200 yards. At short intervals the heavier swells uncovered the head of the rock, showing a surface (as near as I could judge) fifty feet in diameter, and covered with long sea-weed. It is a most dangerous rock, for, after a long spell of calm or light winds, the head being just awash, the first intimation a ship would receive of her proximity to the danger would be her striking upon it. On the other hand, the head being so small would create, in heavy weather, but a comparatively small breaker, which might very easily (particularly at night) be taken for the comb of a wave. I was working my afternoon sights when called by the mate. The observation was a good one, and my chronometer being very exact, the position I assign to the danger cannot be more than one or two miles out of the way. We found, on the day in question, a current setting to the northeast at the rate of two and a half miles per hour. On my chart of the North Atlantic, published by James Imray in 1852, there is a rock laid down in the same latitude nearly, but forty-five miles further to the eastward. It is called the Orion rock, was seen in 1854, and is marked 'doubtful.' May not the rock I saw and the Orion rock be one and the same?

"The following is the position assigned to the rock: North latitude 35 deg. 14 min., west fongitude, 73 deg. 21 min.—*Washington Union.*

Domestic Wine.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce in a recent report on the business of that city, remarks as follows:

"Another business which has grown up, almost entirely since 1850, is the making of Wine, and which promises to equal in amount that of the finest provinces of France. By comparing the statistics of the Horticultural Society with the fact, that numerous vineyards have been set out, in the last year or two, we may confidently state that there are not less than 2000 acres of Catawba vines in cultivation, in the vicinity of Cincinnati, of which 1600 acres are in full bearing. By the average production of the last few years, this area of vines will yield 700,000 gallons, and in a very short time it must be greatly increased. Already dry and sparkling wines, and brandy, commanding the highest prices, are made here, and the demand for them is greater than the supply.

Mr. V. Longworth, the famous wine-grower of Cincinnati, has just published an article in which he says:

Ours is the region for grape culture and the manufacture of wine. The wine countries of Europe have no native grapes. Our hills and valleys are covered with vines, producing hundreds of varieties of grapes. Yet our Solomons have told us that our soil and climate is not calculated for the culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine I can pardon that opinion at the north, where they have the Fox and Frost grape only; but I now feel assured that I have on trial a few kinds of grape belonging to a cool region—that in the northern part of the State of New York, and in Vermont, which will be valuable for wine. I am not prepared to judge with certainty of the quality of many kinds I have now on hand. But I hope this fall to submit some wines to a select committee, made from new grapes, that shall compare with some of the best wines of Europe of the same age. If our temperance men can be induced to respect the doctrines of the Bible, and not interfere with the culture of pure wine, not many years will elapse till we can not only supply the United States with wine, but include all Europe.

Later from Mexico.

By the Cahawba we have news from the city of Mexico to the 1st inst. Santa Anna had been remaining with his lady and suite at Puerto Principe, expecting the steamer to St. Thomas to call there and take him away; but the English Consul at Havana declined to authorise the alteration of the route for the accommodation of his Excellency. He had, therefore, returned to Neuvitas, the port where he had been left by the steamer Guerro, and it was said that a Spanish war steamer would be placed at his disposal there by Captain General Concha. Affairs were far from wearing a settled aspect in Mexico. The revolutionary chiefs had not yet recognised the temporary President, Gen. Carr